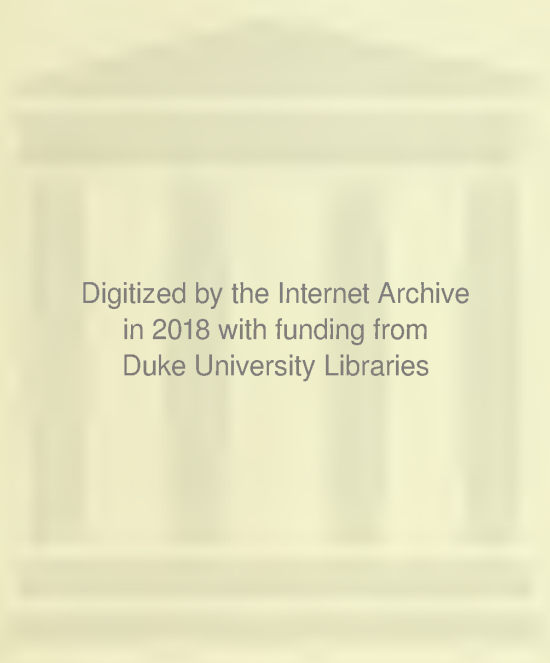


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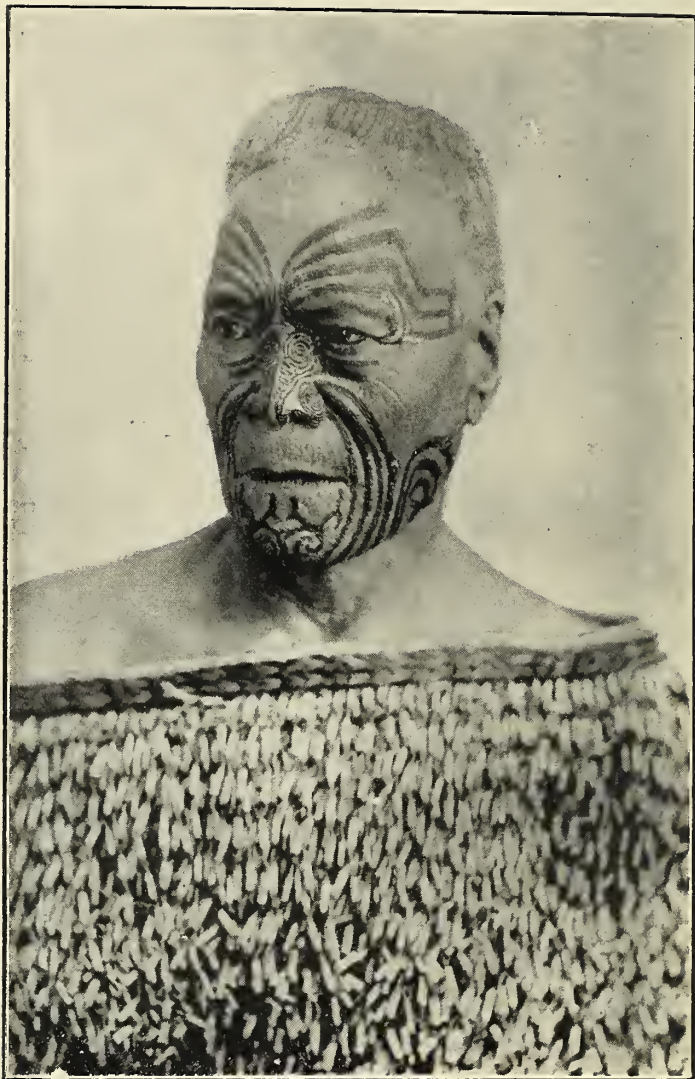


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GEOGRAPHY OF NEW ZEALAND.



MAORI CHIEF.

GEOGRAPHY

.... OF

NEW ZEALAND

.... FOR

*Senior Pupils in the Public Schools, Scholarship
Candidates, and Pupil Teachers,*

.... BY

J. R. MACDONALD

C

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WELLINGTON & CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z

1903.

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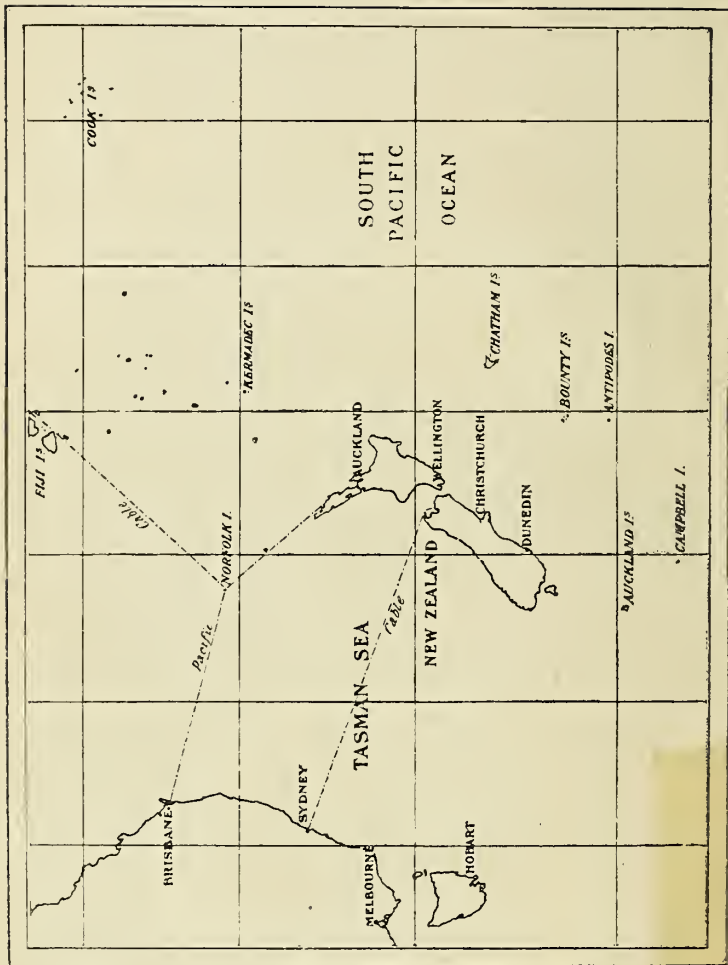
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NEW ZEALAND AND OUTLYING ISLANDS.

Geography of New Zealand.

POSITION AND BOUNDARIES.—New Zealand lies in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,200 miles to the south-east of Australia. It is bounded on the west by the Tasman Sea, and in all other directions by the South Pacific Ocean.

The boundaries of the colony are officially defined as extending from 33° to 53° south latitude, and from 162° east longitude to 173° west longitude. Within these boundaries are the three main islands of the colony and all the outlying islands, with the exception of the Kermadec Group, added to the colony in 1887, and the Cook Group, added to the colony in 1901.

ISLANDS AND STRAITS.—New Zealand consists chiefly of two large islands and a much smaller one. These three islands are known officially as the North Island, Middle Island, and Stewart Island; but the Middle Island is generally called the South Island.

The main islands lie between 34° and 47° south latitude, and occupy a position corresponding in latitude with that extending from Sydney to three degrees south of Tasmania. North Cape has about the same latitude as Sydney; Auckland about the same as Bendigo; Wellington about the same as Launceston; and Christchurch about the same as the most southerly point of Tasmania.

The position of New Zealand in south latitude corresponds very nearly with that of Italy in north latitude. Auckland has about the same latitude as Cape Passaro in the south of Sicily; Wellington the same as Naples; Christchurch the same as Florence; and Dunedin the same as Venice.

Cook Strait.—The North and South Islands are separated by Cook Strait, which extends from Cape Egmont and Cape Farewell, on the west, to Cape Palliser and Cape Campbell, on the east.

Cook Strait is about 16 miles wide at its narrowest part, and about 90 miles wide at its widest part.

Foveaux Strait separates the South Island from Stewart Island, and is about 15 miles wide in its narrowest part.

Outlying Islands.—In addition to the three main islands and their adjacent islets, the colony includes seven distant groups of small islands, namely—the Kermadec, Cook, Chatham, Bounty, Antipodes, Auckland, and Campbell Islands.

These islands lie several hundreds of miles from the coast, in the following directions:—

Kermadec and Cook Islands to the north-east of Auckland.

Chatham Islands to the east of Lyttelton.

Bounty and Antipodes Islands to the south-east of Port Chalmers.

Auckland and Campbell Islands to the south of Stewart Island.

Depots of provisions and clothing for shipwrecked mariners are maintained by the New Zealand Government on the following groups:—Kermadec, Bounty, Antipodes, Auckland, and Campbell Islands.

SIZE.—The total area of New Zealand, including all the outlying islands belonging to the colony, is about 104,750 square miles. Its greatest length is about 1,100 miles, and no point in the colony is more than 75 miles from the sea. The North Island is 515 miles, and the South Island 525 miles in length.

The area of New Zealand is about six-sevenths of the area of the United Kingdom. New Zealand is larger than Great Britain, but not as large as Great Britain and Ireland. The South Island is about the same size as England and Wales.

The area of the North Island is 44,468 square miles. The South Island contains 58,525 square miles, and Stewart Island 665 square miles.

Coastline.—The coastline of New Zealand amounts to 4,330 miles, of which the North Island has 2,200, the South Island 2,000 miles, and Stewart Island 130 miles.

POPULATION.—The population of the whole colony is now, in round numbers, about 874,000, consisting of about 816,000 Europeans, 43,000 Maoris, 12,000 inhabitants of the Cook and other Pacific Islands, and 2,900 Chinese. The European population of the North Island now exceeds that of the South Island by about 12,000 inhabitants.

European Population.—Of the European or white population two-thirds were born in the colony. Of the remaining third, by far the greater number were born in the United Kingdom.

Maori Population.—Of the Maori population more than 40,000 live in the North Island, about 2,000 in the South Island, and 112 in Stewart Island.

Half-castes.—There are 5,500 half-castes in the colony, of whom 2,400 are included among the European population, and 3,100 among the Maori population.

The density of the population in New Zealand is about seven persons to the square mile. In Italy it is about 276, and in Great Britain about 350 persons, to the square mile. Italy is about the same size as New Zealand. If New Zealand were populated as thickly as Italy, it would contain thirty millions of people. If the South Island were populated as thickly as England and Wales, it would contain 30,000,000 inhabitants.

DISCOVERY.—New Zealand was discovered by a Dutch navigator, named Abel Tasman, in the year 1642. It was next visited by Captain Cook, in 1769.

Tasman.—Having discovered Tasmania, Tasman sailed eastward until, on the 13th December, 1642, he sighted the mountains of the South Island in the neighbourhood of the Grey River. Sailing northward in search of a landing-place, he entered Golden Bay, but on attempting to land, he was repulsed by the Natives with the loss of four of his men. Naming this bay Murderers' Bay, Tasman set sail again to the North, and after sighting and naming Cape Maria Van Diemen and the Three Kings, finally left the country without having set foot on it. He called the country Staaten Land, but the Dutch Government re-named it New Zealand, after a province in Holland.

Captain Cook.—One hundred and twenty-seven years after Tasman's visit, Captain Cook landed at Poverty Bay, on the 8th October, 1769. He sailed completely round both islands, and discovered the strait to which his name has been given.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.—The first regular visitors to New Zealand were whalers and traders. Then came the missionaries. As time went on, a few Europeans settled in different parts of the country, and married Native women.

Whalers.—Whaling vessels engaged in the South Pacific began to frequent the coast of New Zealand for the purpose of obtaining kauri spars, or bartering with the Natives for pork and potatoes; and vessels from the newly formed settlement at Sydney (founded in 1788) visited New Zealand to obtain flax and whale-oil.

Missionaries.—In 1814 the first missionaries arrived in New Zealand, and on Christmas Day of that year the Rev. Samuel Marsden preached the first sermon in New Zealand at the Bay of Islands to a ring of attentive savages, to whom his sentences were translated.

First Township.—In consequence of the frequent visits of whalers and traders to the Bay of Islands, a small settlement grew up at Kororareka, now called Russell, and here sprang up the first township in New Zealand. It was a settlement composed of runaway sailors, escaped convicts, traders, sawyers, beach-combers, and adventurers.

Sovereignty Proclaimed.—On the 29th January, 1840, Captain Hobson arrived at the Bay of Islands, empowered to proclaim the Sovereignty of Queen Victoria over the islands of New Zealand, and to assume the government thereof.

Treaty of Waitangi.—On the 5th February, 1840, a compact, called the Treaty of Waitangi, was entered into between Governor Hobson and the Native Chiefs, whereby all rights and powers of sovereignty were ceded to Queen Victoria, all territorial rights being secured to the Chiefs and their tribes.

COLONISATION.—The colonisation of New Zealand may be said to date from the year 1840. About that time various companies were formed in Great Britain for the purpose of acquiring land in New Zealand, and people began to leave "Home" to settle in the new country. The six original settlements thus formed were Wellington, Auckland, Taranaki, Nelson, Otago, and Canterbury.

1840: Wellington.—A colonisation company, known as the New Zealand Company, was formed in England, and selected Port Nicholson as the site of their first settlement. The first party of immigrants arrived on

the 22nd of January, 1840, and formed a settlement at **Petone**, to which they gave the name of **Britannia**. In consequence of the flooding of the **Hutt River**, the newcomers soon removed their quarters to the site now occupied by the **City of Wellington**.

1840: Auckland.—The area of suitable land at the **Bay of Islands** being considered too limited, the **British flag** was hoisted at **Auckland** on the 18th September, 1840, that position having been selected by Governor **Hobson** as the site of the future capital.

1841: Taranaki.—On the 31st March, 1841, a number of pioneers landed at **Taranaki**, and founded the town of **New Plymouth**.

1842: Nelson.—This settlement was made at the head of **Tasman Bay**, on the 1st February, 1842.

1848: Otago was founded by an association of persons belonging to, or in sympathy with, the **Free Church of Scotland**. The first body of immigrants landed at **Port Chalmers** on the 23rd March, 1848.

1850: Canterbury was founded by an association of persons composed of members of the **Church of England**. The first immigrants landed at **Port Cooper**, now **Port Lyttelton**, on the 16th December, 1850.

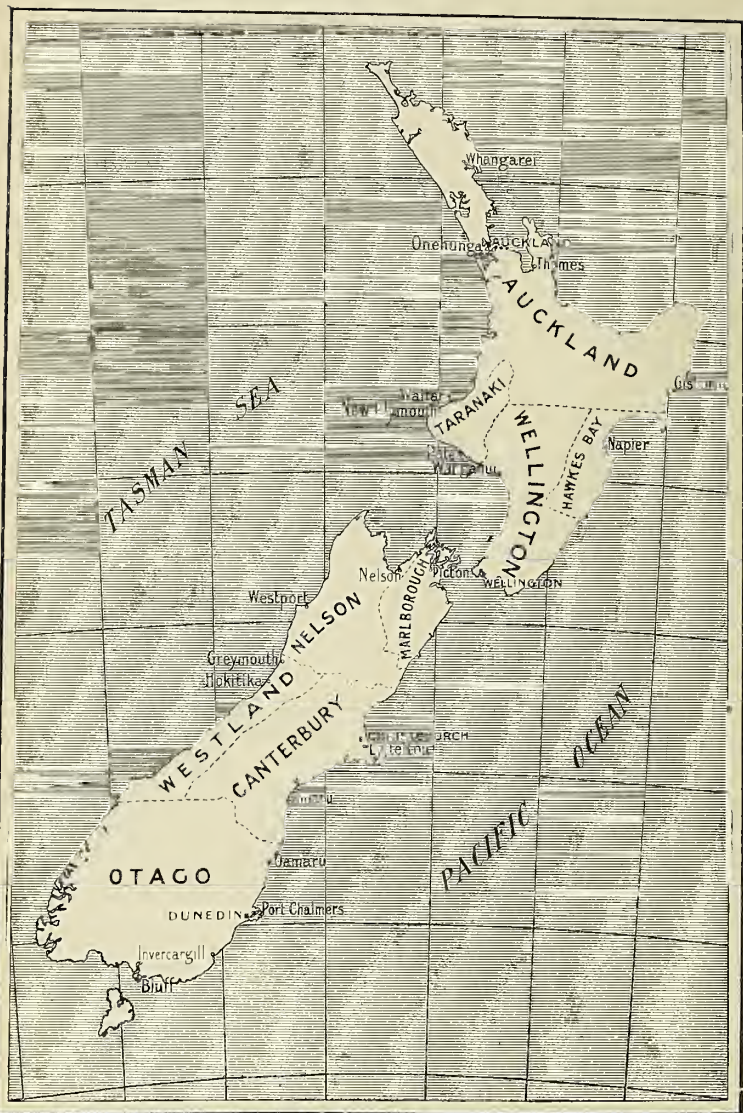
PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS.—The colony is divided into nine **Provincial Districts**, formerly called **Provinces**, of which four are in the **North Island**, and five in the **South Island**.

Provinces.—The nature of the early settlements made in different parts of the colony, the great distances between them, and the want of communication, led to a form of government known as **Provincial Government**, under which the colony was divided into **Provinces**, each having its own elective Council, or local Parliament. **Hawke's Bay** was originally part of **Wellington**; **Marlborough**, part of **Nelson**; and **Westland**, part of **Canterbury**. The southern portion of **Otago** was for nine years a separate Province, under the name of **Southland**, but it was re-united to **Otago** before the **Provincial Districts** were created.

Provincial Districts.—In 1876 the system of **Provincial Government** came to an end, and a central Parliament for the whole colony was established at **Wellington**. The **Provinces** were abolished, and in their place **Provincial Districts** were created, having their boundaries co-terminous with those of the former **Provinces**, but having no legislative powers.

The **Provincial Districts** in the **North Island** are:—

Auckland, occupying the northern portion of the island.
Chief town, **Auckland**.



PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS: CHIEF TOWNS AND PORTS.

Taranaki, in the West. Chief town, New Plymouth.

Wellington, occupying the middle and South. Chief town, Wellington.

Hawke's Bay, in the East. Chief town, Napier.

The Provincial Districts in the South Island are :—

Marlborough, in the North-east. Chief town, Blenheim.

Nelson, in the North-west. Chief town, Nelson.

Westland, in the West. Chief town, Greymouth.

Canterbury, in the East. Chief town, Christchurch.

Otago, in the South. Chief town, Dunedin.

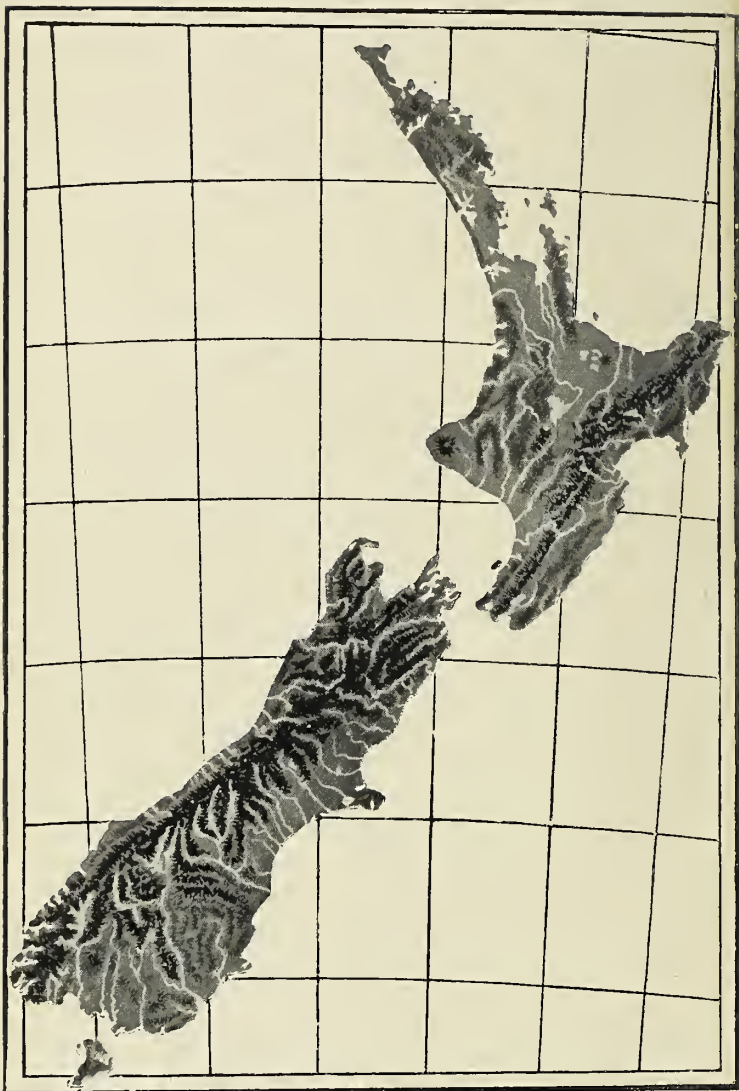
GOVERNMENT.—New Zealand is a self-governing colony, and forms a part of the British Empire. The legislative power is in the hands of a Governor and a General Assembly, or Parliament, consisting of two Houses called the Legislative Council and the House of Representatives.

The Governor is appointed by the Sovereign, and receives a salary of £5,000 a year, provided by the colony.

The Legislative Council consists of about 40 members, of whom two are Maori Chiefs. The members are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of his ministers. They hold office for seven years, and are paid £200 a year. Members appointed prior to 1891 hold their appointments for life.

The House of Representatives consists of 80 members, four of whom are Maoris. Members of the House of Representatives are chosen by the votes of the adult inhabitants in the various electoral districts of the colony. They are elected for a term of three years, and are paid at the rate of £300 a year. The four representatives of the Maori race are elected under a special law by Maoris only.

The Ministry.—For purposes of administration, the public affairs of the colony are divided into different Departments, such as Lands, Mines, Railways, Education, Post and Telegraph, Public Works, etc. These departments are controlled by members of Parliament who form what is known as the Ministry. The head of the Ministry is the Premier, who selects his own Ministers.



NEW ZEALAND: RELIEF.

The seat of government was originally at Russell, but in 1841 it was removed by Governor Hobson to Auckland, where it remained until 1865, when it was removed to Wellington, as being more central. Wellington is the headquarters of the Governor of the colony and the Ministers of the Crown. At Wellington the members of both Houses of Parliament assemble, and from Wellington the government of the colony is administered.

RELIEF.—A considerable proportion of both islands consists of very hilly and mountainous country, but the greater area of mountainous country, the higher peaks, and the larger plains, are in the South Island. The most striking feature in the build of New Zealand is the main chain, or long succession of mountains, extending north-east and south-west through both islands. Except for the great gap at Cook Strait, this chain is practically continuous from East Cape to Puysegur Point, a distance of more than 700 miles.

In the North Island the main chain lies, on the whole, much nearer to the east coast than to the west; but in the South Island the chain bends to the west, and for the greater part of its length lies close to the west coast.

North Island.—The only extensive mountainous area in the North Island is formed by the main chain, which occupies a wide belt of country in its northern and middle portions, but becomes much narrower towards the south. Its height is generally from 4,000 to 5,000 feet, a few peaks being over 5,000 feet.

The highest peaks are found, not in the main chain, but in the short volcanic chain in the middle of the island, which contains Ruapehu (9,175 feet), the highest mountain in the North Island. In the extreme west of the island is the lofty volcanic cone, Mt. Egmont (8,260 feet).

The middle of the North Island consists of a large table-land, or dome-shaped plateau, broken in places by volcanic cones.

The plains of the North Island occupy comparatively small areas, but the West Wellington District contains a long

strip of level or nearly level country following the wide curve of Cook Strait.

Smaller Plains.—The Waikato Plain lies in the central basin of the Waikato River. The Hawke's Bay Plains lie south of Hawke Bay, and the Wairarapa Plain lies north of Palliser Bay.

South Island.—A great portion of the South Island is occupied by the main chain, and by the numerous branches or spurs it sends off to the east and south-east, some of which extend nearly to the sea. The main chain is much higher in the South Island than in the North Island, especially in the middle of the island, where it is known as the **Southern Alps**. This range contains several peaks more than 10,000 feet above sea-level, the chief being **Mount Cook** (12,349 feet), the highest mountain in Australasia.

In Otago the main chain breaks up into a number of different ranges, occupying a great portion of North and Central Otago.

The northern part of the island contains many ranges and mountain groups, occupying practically the whole of Nelson and Marlborough.

The chief plain in the South Island is the great **Canterbury Plain**, which extends from the foot of the Southern Alps to the east coast. Another large plain—the **Southland Plain**—occupies a great portion of South Otago.

The **Canterbury Plain** is by far the largest plain in the colony, being 150 miles in length, with a width in places of 40 miles.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL.—Few countries in the world have a better climate than that of New Zealand. The summers have not the intense heat, nor the winters the severe cold, that characterise inland or continental districts in the same latitude. The climate, though subject to sudden changes, is mild and agreeable, and the rainfall is abundant.

The climate of New Zealand is warmer and more equable than that of Great Britain, and resembles the climate of Italy rather than that of England. The mean annual temperature of the North Island is 57° and that of the South Island 52°. That of London is 51°.

The climate of a country depends, in the first place, upon its latitude. New Zealand lies in what is known as the warm-temperate zone, but as the colony extends through about 1,000 miles of latitude, the climate varies considerably from north to south. Many fruits such as oranges, lemons, limes, and olives, which flourish in the Auckland District, could not be grown in the southern parts of the colony. Kauri grows only in Auckland, and maize is cultivated only in Auckland and the warmer parts of Hawke's Bay.

The difference in elevation in different parts of the colony results in considerable differences of climate. Snowfalls are rare and light on the plains, even in South Otago; but in winter are frequent and heavy in the mountainous districts.

The great extent of ocean by which the colony is surrounded lowers the temperature of New Zealand in summer and raises it in winter. Such a climate as that of New Zealand is said to be *insular*—that is, one in which the annual range of temperature is small. The difference between the average summer and winter temperatures near the sea-level is remarkably small, the averages at the four principal centres being as follow:—

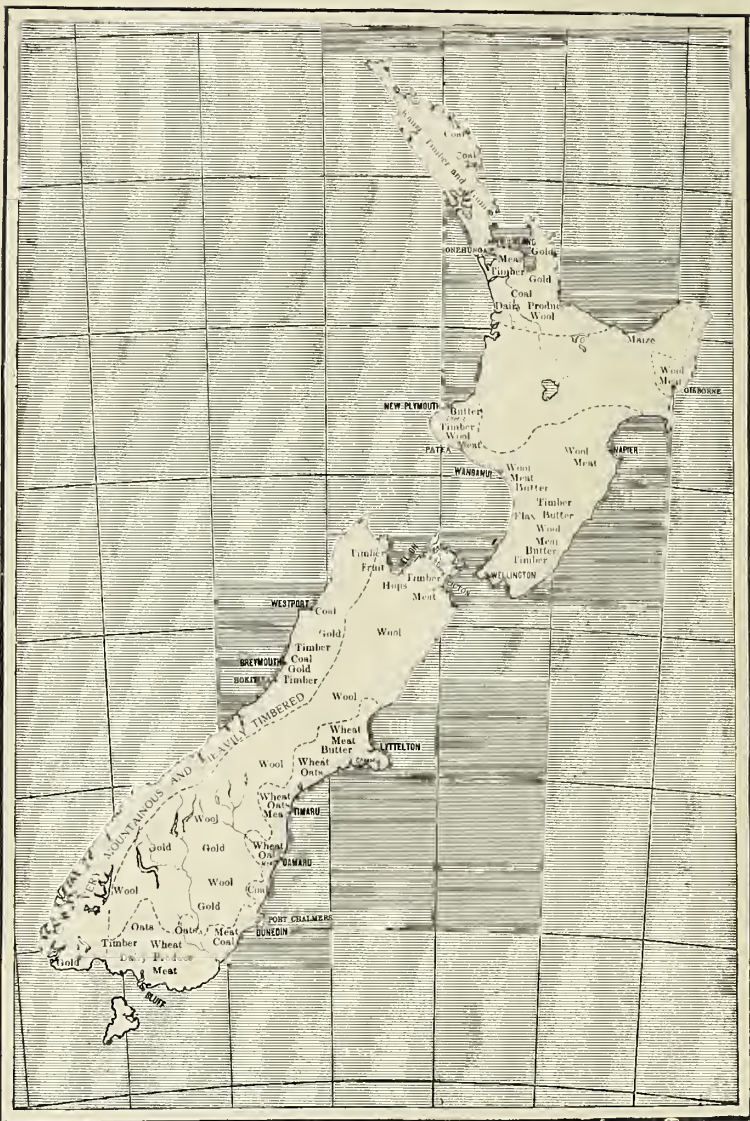
Auckland	Summer, 66°	Winter, 52°	Difference, 14°.
Wellington	„ 62°	„ 48°	„ 14°.
Christchurch	„ 61°	„ 43°	„ 18°.
Dunedin	„ 57°	„ 43°	„ 14°.

The Prevalent Winds.—New Zealand lies in the zone of the anti-trade winds, which, for the greater part of the year, blow from the westward. These winds generally begin by blowing from the north-west, bringing heavy rain on the west coast, and gradually veer round till they blow from the south-west.

Rainfall.—The great extent of ocean by which New Zealand is surrounded, the configuration of the colony, and the height of its mountains, are the principal causes of its abundant rainfall. The long periods of drought to which the Australian States are subject are unknown in New Zealand.

Influence of Mountains.—Mountains act as barriers to winds, and as condensers of moisture. The general direction of the mountain ranges in New Zealand is north-east and south-west, and as the prevailing winds are from the west, much more moisture is deposited on the western slope of the colony than on the eastern slope.

The influence of mountains on the rainfall is clearly seen in Taranaki where Mt. Egmont lies near the west coast, the average annual rainfall at New Plymouth being 58 inches, and at Napier only 37 inches.



NEW ZEALAND: CHIEF PRODUCTS

In the South Island the difference in rainfall is still more noticeable. The average annual rainfall at Hokitika is 120 inches, and at Christchurch only 26 inches, being nearly five times as great at Hokitika as at Christchurch. The Canterbury Plain, North Otago, and Central Otago are among the driest parts of the colony. To the great rainfall on the west coast is due the abundant vegetable life of that region. From Pelorus Sound to Preservation Inlet the mountains on the western side of the water-parting are clothed with forest.

INDUSTRIES.—The result of an abundance of fertile soil, a temperate climate, and a sufficient rainfall has been that New Zealand has become mainly a sheep-farming, dairying, and agricultural country. But in several parts gold-mining and coal-mining are carried on, and sawmilling is an important industry in the forest country.

There are in New Zealand about twenty millions of sheep, 1,360,000 cattle, and 280,000 horses. The North and South Islands have about the same number of sheep, but out of the 1,360,000 cattle, the North Island has more than a million.

Sheep-farming is carried on all over the colony except in those parts that are still covered with forest. The chief sheep-farming districts are Canterbury, Otago, Wellington, and Hawke's Bay.

The large extent of good grazing land in the colony has made New Zealand a great wool-growing and meat-producing country, wool to the value of £3,350,000 a year, and frozen-meat to the value of £2,700,000 a year, being now exported.

The frozen-meat trade began in 1882, in which year New Zealand exported nine thousand carcasses. In twenty years the trade has grown to such an extent that the export of frozen mutton and lamb from New Zealand has now reached more than four million carcasses a year, about half of which is lamb.

Dairying has become, in the last few years, one of the most important industries in the colony, especially in the forest clearings of the North Island. The chief dairying district in New Zealand is Taranaki. Next come Otago, Wellington, and Auckland.

Probably no country in the world is superior to New Zealand as a home for the dairy cow, and for the production of milk from grasses and fodders all the year round. Much of the timbered country in the North Island is being taken up by small farmers, and the forest is rapidly disappearing before the axe of the settler. In most cases the soil is so fertile that grasses and clover grow luxuriantly when sown on the surface after the felled timber has been burned, and these forest-clearings afford splendid pasture for dairy cows.

There are upwards of 260 dairy factories and creameries in the colony, with about the same number of skimming-stations. These factories turn out about thirty million pounds of butter a year, and give employment to about 1,200 hands. The number of dairy-farmers in the colony is about 5,000, and, in addition, there are upwards of 4,000 milkers and other assistants employed on dairy farms.

Owing to its mild climate, abundant rainfall, and excellent pasture, Taranaki has become the chief dairying district in the colony. Taranaki exports as much butter as all the rest of New Zealand. Out of the 260 dairy factories in the colony, there are upwards of 100 in Taranaki, 42 in Otago, 37 in Wellington, and 27 in Auckland.

Agriculture is followed in the open country, on the best parts of the plains and undulating lands. The chief agricultural districts are Canterbury and Otago, in both of which large quantities of wheat, oats, and barley are grown.

Canterbury produces more than half of the wheat, and Otago more than half of the oats, grown in the colony. The ports from which most of the grain is exported are Lyttelton, Timaru, Oamaru, Dunedin, and Bluff.

Maize is grown in considerable quantities on the rich alluvial soil south of the Bay of Plenty, and also on the flats near Poverty Bay.

Hops are cultivated to a large extent in the northern part of Nelson.

Fruit-growing is an important industry in various parts of the colony, such as the Whangarei district, the Central Waikato basin, the Hastings district, the northern portion of Nelson, and the Upper Clutha basin.

Gold-mining.—The gold-mining area in the North Island is limited to the Cape Colville Ranges, and extends from Cape Colville to Te Aroha, embracing the Coromandel,

Thames, and Ohinemuri gold-fields. The chief gold-fields in the South Island are in Nelson, Westland, and Central Otago.

At the present time the Provincial District of Auckland produces nearly half of the gold exported from New Zealand. The chief gold-mining centres in Auckland are Coromandel, Thames, Karangahake, and Waihi. The Waihi mines are the richest in the colony.

The chief gold-mining centres in Nelson are Reefton and Lyell.

The chief gold-mining centres in Westland are Kumara, Ross, and Stafford.

The chief towns on the Otago gold-fields are Lawrence, Roxburgh, Alexandra, Clyde, Cromwell, and Naseby.

The number of persons engaged in gold-mining in the colony is about 12,500. During the last few years dredging has been adopted for working river-beds, and also for working alluvial flats. The number of dredges at work in the colony is about 250, most of which are in Otago.

Coal-mining.—The chief coal-mines in the North Island are in the Auckland Peninsula and in the Waikato Basin. The most important coal-mines in the South Island are on the west coast of Nelson and Westland, and on the east coast of Otago.

Year by year this industry shows a steady increase, and the output from the mines in the colony is now considerably more than a million tons of coal a year. Nearly the whole of this is consumed in the colony, only a small quantity being exported. The number of persons employed is about 2,750.

The chief coal-mines in the Auckland Peninsula are at Kawakawa, Hikurangi and Kamo. The chief mines in the Waikato basin are at Huntly.

Half of the coal produced in the colony comes from the mines on the West Coast of the South Island in the neighbourhood of Westport, Greymouth, and Brunnerton. The bituminous coal found in this district is fully equal, if not superior, to any coal of the same description found in other parts of the world.

The most important coal-mines in Otago are at Kaitangata and Shag Point, on the east coast, and at Nightcaps, in the south of the island.

The timber industry is followed most largely in the northern part of Auckland ; but large quantities of timber are procured in the other Provincial Districts, especially in the forests of Wellington, Hawke's Bay, and South Otago. Many saw-mills are at work also in Taranaki, Nelson, and Westland.

Saw-milling and other operations in connection with preparing timber for the market give employment to about 7000 hands, of whom two-thirds are in the North Island. One of the most valuable trees in New Zealand is the kauri, which grows only in the northern part of Auckland. Kauri is not found south of a line drawn from Kawhia to Tauranga.

Gum-digging is confined to the northern part of Auckland.

Kauri-gum is found in ground that was once covered with kauri forests. The gum is the turpentine of the trees turned into hard lumps of resin. About 3000 persons live by gum-digging, principally in the Auckland Peninsula. Large quantities of kauri-gum are sent to England and the United States, to be used in making varnish.

The Flax Industry.—Phormium, or native flax, grows abundantly in many parts of both islands, and flax-mills have been established in each Provincial District.

From phormium a strong fibre is obtained, which is used in making rope and twine. Flax-mills are most numerous in the Wellington and Auckland districts. The number of persons employed in flax-mills throughout the colony is about 1,700.

PRODUCTS.—The wealth of New Zealand is derived mainly from its animal products, and next from the products of the mine, the soil, and the forest.

Animal Products.—Wool, frozen meat, butter, tallow, skins, cheese, preserved meats, hides, bacon, and hams, etc. Export value, year 1902: £8,800,000.

The Mine.—Gold, coal, and silver. Export value, year 1902: £2,180,000.

Agricultural Products.—Oats, wheat, barley, maize, grass seed, potatoes, bran, flour, etc. Export value, year 1902: £1,045,000.

The Forest.—Kauri-gum, timber, and fungus. Export value, year 1902: £670,000.

MANUFACTURES.—About 42,000 persons are employed in manufactories and works of various kinds throughout the colony. In the following factories and works the total number of hands employed ranges from 6,000 down to 2,500 :—Saw-mills, iron and brass foundries, printing establishments, boot and shoe factories, and clothing factories.

In the following factories and works the total number of hands employed throughout the colony ranges from 2,500 down to 1,000 :—Meat-freezing works, tanneries and fellmongeries, flax-mills, woollen mills, furniture works, dairy factories, and coach-building works.

The following factories and works employ between 500 and 1,000 hands :—Brick, tile, and pottery works, breweries and malthouses, biscuit factories, saddlery and harness factories, agricultural implement factories, gasworks, and flourmills.

Woollen Manufacture.—The value of the woollen goods annually manufactured in the colony is now about equal to the value of the woollen goods annually imported. The woollen mills in the South Island are at Milton, Mosgiel, Dunedin, Oamaru, Timaru, Ashburton, and Kaiapoi ; and in the North Island at Petone, Napier, and Onehunga.

EXPORTS.—The principal exports are wool, frozen meat, gold, butter, grain, tallow, hemp (phormium), kauri-gum, skins, timber, cheese, and coal.

The value of the exports for the year 1902 was about £13,600,000. The following table gives, in round numbers, the value of the principal exports :—

	£		£
Wool	3,354,000	Hemp	534,000
Frozen Meat ..	2,718,000	Kauri-gum ..	450,000
Gold	1,951,000	Sheepskins ..	375,000
Butter	1,205,000	Timber	208,000
Oats	666,000	Cheese	163,000
Tallow	550,000	Coal	154,000

IMPORTS.—The chief imports are manufactured goods of all kinds, nearly the whole of which come from the United Kingdom.

The principal imports are cotton, woollen, and silk goods, apparel, boots and shoes, iron and steel goods, machinery, hardware and ironmongery, sugar, tea, spirits, and tobacco. The total value of the imports for the year 1902 was £11,326,000.

TRADE.—By far the greater part of the trade of New Zealand is with the United Kingdom.

About 60 per cent. of the imports of the colony come from the United Kingdom, and about 70 per cent. of the exports go to that country. The remainder of the trade of New Zealand is chiefly with the United States, New South Wales, and Victoria.

Commercial Centres.—The great extent of coast-line, the presence of many good natural harbours, the existence of large tracts of valuable land in the neighbourhood of those harbours, and the detached nature of the early settlements, have all helped to direct the trade of the colony to a number of different centres. The result has been the formation of **four principal towns**, besides many other trading centres of considerable importance. There is therefore no one great town absorbing almost the whole trade of the colony, as is the case in Victoria and in New South Wales. The four cities of New Zealand do not differ much in size, their populations, including suburbs, being—**Auckland** (67,000), **Wellington**, (50,000), **Christchurch** (57,000), and **Dunedin** (52,000).

There are also seven towns in the colony having a population of more than 5,000. They are **Napier** (9,000), **Palmerston North** (7,000) **Wanganui** (7,000), **Nelson** (7,000), **Timaru** (6,000), **Invercargill** (6,000), and **Oamaru** (5,000). Adjoining Invercargill are five suburban boroughs, the population of Invercargill and suburbs being 10,000.

The following table gives, in round numbers, the value of the exports from each of the principal ports of New Zealand for the year 1902 :—

	£		£
Wellington ..	2,567,000	Wanganui ..	307,000
Lyttelton ..	2,382,000	Patea	250,000
Auckland ..	2,091,000	Oamaru	154,000
Dunedin ..	1,618,000	Picton	143,000
Bluff	938,000	Kaipara	131,000
Napier	839,000	Westport ..	97,000
Timaru	685,000	Waitara	88,000
New Plymouth	414,000	Nelson	70,000
Greymouth ..	411,000	Hokitika ..	42,000
Gisborne ..	397,000		

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.—Goods and passengers are carried between the different parts of the colony chiefly by means of **railways** and **steamships**. There are no canals, and the length of navigable rivers is not great.

Railways.—There are 2,300 miles of Government railway open, and a private line, the Wellington-Manawatu line, 84 miles in length.

Coastal Steamships.—Large steamers run regularly along the coast between all the principal ports, and small steamers trade between the numerous smaller ports and the large commercial centres.

Lake Steamers.—Small steamers run on Lake Taupo, in the North Island, and on Lakes Wanaka, Wakatipu, Te Anau, and Manapouri, in the South Island. For the convenience of tourists the Government is putting a small steam-launch on Waikare-moana.

Navigable Rivers.—In the North Island the Wairoa, in Auckland Peninsula, is navigable for ships of large burden for 40 miles, and for small steamers for 90 miles from the sea. The Waihou (Thames River) is navigable for small steamers for 25 miles, the Waikato for 75, the Mokau for 25, the Wanganui for 140, and the Wairoa South for 15 miles.

In the South Island the Wairau is navigable for small steamers for 10 miles, and the Clutha for 30 miles. The mouths of the Buller, Grey, and Hokitika form the chief ports on the west coast, but these rivers are not navigable for any distance.

SCENERY.—To the tourist New Zealand offers many attractions, and is visited every year by thousands of persons from Australia, Great Britain, America, and other parts of the world. The North Island is chiefly remarkable for the great variety of its volcanic activity. The grandest scenery in the colony is to be found in the South Island, among the Southern Alps and the mountains of Western Otago.

A land of endless variety and of sharp contrasts; a land of hill and dale, lofty mountain and wide plain, treeless expanse and extensive forest, a land of volcano and glacier, eternal snows and boiling springs, beautiful lake and wondrous fiord—such is New Zealand.

In a country smaller than the British Isles are to be found the geysers of Iceland, the mountains of Switzerland, the glaciers of the Alps, the lakes of Italy, and the fiords of Norway.

NORTH ISLAND.

SIZE.—The area of the North Island is 44,468 square miles.

Greatest length, 515 miles, from North Cape to Cape Palliser.

Greatest breadth, 280 miles, from Cape Egmont to East Cape.

COAST-LINE.—The coast-line of the greater part of the North Island is very regular, and seldom broken by openings; but the Auckland Peninsula presents a very irregular coast-line, being broken by numerous bays and winding inlets.

Several of the openings in the Auckland Peninsula afford excellent havens; but, with the exception of these, the North Island has only two good harbours, namely Waitemata Harbour, on which Auckland is situated, and Port Nicholson, on which Wellington is situated. The harbours on the west coast are all bar-harbours, unsuitable for large vessels.

Peninsulas.—Auckland Peninsula, Cape Colville Peninsula, and Mahia Peninsula.

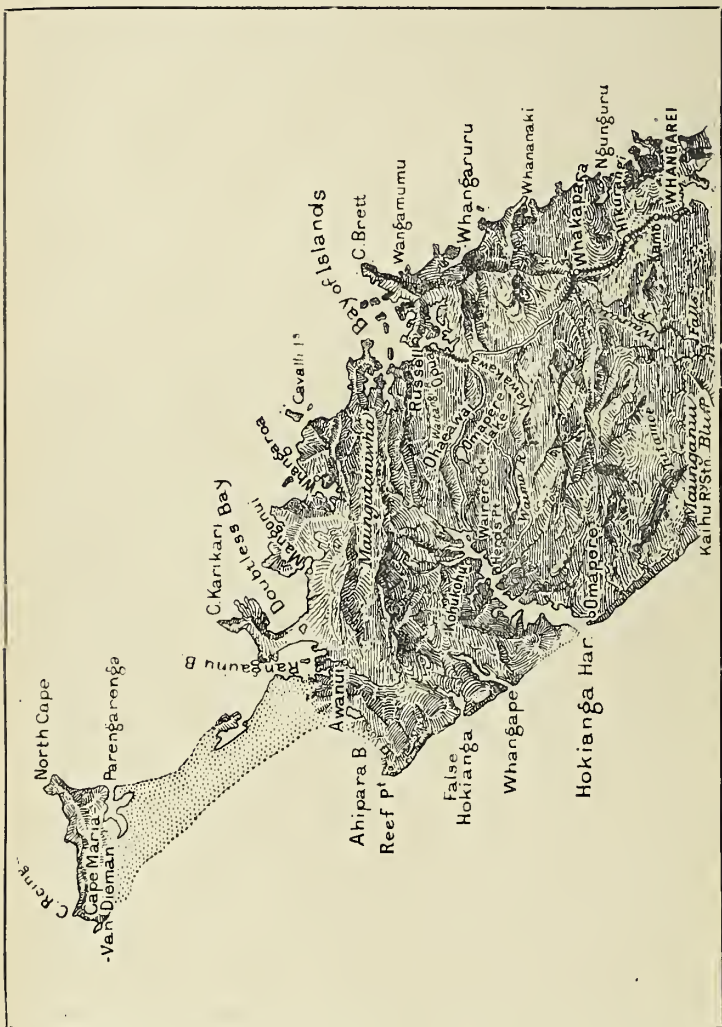
The long Auckland Peninsula and the short Cape Colville Peninsula extend in a north-westerly direction from the main body of the island. Auckland Peninsula is 210 miles in length from the City of Auckland to North Cape. Cape Colville Peninsula is often called the Thames Peninsula, or the Coromandel Peninsula, and sometimes the Hauraki Peninsula.

The small Mahia Peninsula lies on the east of the island, to the north of Hawke Bay.

Capes.—On the North.—Cape Maria Van Diemen, Cape Reinga, and North Cape, north of Auckland Peninsula.

Cape Maria van Diemen was so named by Tasman, after the daughter of the Governor of the Dutch East Indies.

Cape Reinga was believed by the Maoris to be the place from which the souls of the dead departed to another world. Reinga means “the leaping place.”



NORTHERN PORTION OF AUCKLAND PENINSULA.

On the East.—Cape **Brett**, east of Auckland Peninsula; Cape **Colville**, north of Cape Colville Peninsula; Cape **Runaway** and **East Cape**, in the north-east of Auckland; Cape **Kidnappers** and Cape **Turnagain**, east of Hawke's Bay; and **Castle Point**, east of Wellington.

At Cape **Runaway** the Natives threatened to attack Captain Cook, but when fired at, they ran away; hence the name given to this point by Captain Cook. At Cape **Kidnappers** the Maoris tried to kidnap a Native boy that Captain Cook had brought with him from Tahiti. At Cape **Turnagain** Captain Cook completed the circumnavigation of the North Island, and sailed for the South.

On the South.—Cape **Palliser**, Cape **Turakirae**, and Cape **Terawhiti**, all south of Wellington.

On the West.—Cape **Egmont**, west of Taranaki, and **Reef Point**, west of Auckland Peninsula.

Lighthouses have been erected on Cape **Maria van Diemen**, East Cape, Cape **Palliser**, and Cape **Egmont**.

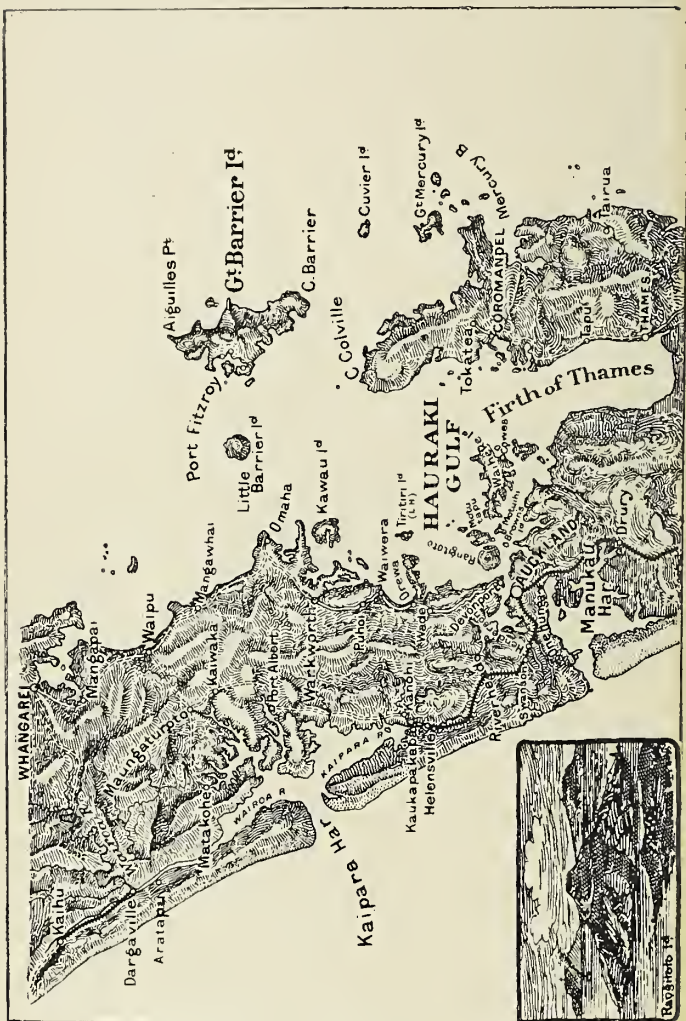
Openings.—On the East—**Doubtless Bay**, **Whangaroa Bay**, **Bay of Islands**, **Whangarei Harbour**, and **Hauraki Gulf**, east of Auckland Peninsula; **Waitemata Harbour**, an arm of Hauraki Gulf; **Firth of Thames**, west of Cape Colville Peninsula; **Mercury Bay**, east of Cape Colville Peninsula; **Tauranga Harbour** and **Bay of Plenty**, north of Auckland; **Poverty Bay**, east of Auckland; and **Hawke Bay**, east of Hawke's Bay.

From **Doubtless Bay** the **Pacific Cable** is laid to **Vancouver Island** in Canada, with a connecting cable from **Norfolk Island** to **Brisbane**.

Whangaroa Bay and the **Bay of Islands** are famous for their beautiful scenery.

At **Poverty Bay** an encounter took place between the Maoris and Captain Cook. As several Natives were killed, Captain Cook was obliged to leave the spot without being able to obtain anything but a little wood; hence the inappropriate name which he bestowed upon the bay.

Hawke Bay is the name of the bay, but the Provincial District is called **Hawke's Bay**.



SOUTHERN PORTION OF AUCKLAND PENINSULA.

On the South.—Palliser Bay and Port Nicholson, south of Wellington.

On the West.—Porirua Harbour, west of Wellington; Kawhia Harbour, Whangaroa Harbour, and Manukau Harbour, west of Auckland; Kaipara Harbour, Hokianga Harbour, and Ahipara Bay, west of the Auckland Peninsula.

The large bend to the north of Taranaki is called North Taranaki Bight, and that to the south of Taranaki is called South Taranaki Bight. South Taranaki Bight is a part of Cook Strait.

Manukau Harbour is a large inlet with many bays and arms, some of which reach almost to the east coast. At one point, between Manukau Harbour and an inlet of Hauraki Gulf called Tamaki River, the isthmus is only a mile wide. Auckland on Waitemata Harbour, and Onehunga on Manukau Harbour are only 8 miles apart, by rail.

Kaipara Harbour is a large inlet with numerous long arms reaching far into the peninsula, and affording hundreds of miles of water-carriage. With its arms and river-mouths this harbour has a water-frontage of about 2,000 miles.

Islands.—These are generally small and near the coast, most of them lying to the east of Auckland Peninsula. The largest are Great Barrier, Waiheke, Little Barrier, and Kawau.

Three Kings Islands are a small group lying north-west of Cape Maria Van Diemen.

Cavalli Islands, Poor Knights Islands, Chicken Islands, and Hen Island, lie east of Auckland Peninsula.

Great Barrier and Little Barrier lie north of Cape Colville. Great Barrier is 20 miles long by 10 miles wide, and has a population of 510. This island is, for the most part, heavily wooded, and rises in places to a height of 2,000 feet.

Little Barrier lies west of Great Barrier, and has been set apart as a home for native birds. Moko-hinau is a very small island lying north-west of Great Barrier, and has a lighthouse.

Kawau, Tiritiri, Waiheke, Motutapu, Rangitoto, Ponui, and several smaller islands are in Hauraki Gulf. Kawau measures about four miles each way, and is noted for its picturesque scenery. Tiritiri has a lighthouse. Waiheke has a population of 160. Rangitoto is an extinct volcanic cone rising to a height of 850 feet.



AUCKLAND: EASTERN DISTRICT.

Cuvier Island, Mercury Islands, and the Aldermen lie east of Cape Colville Peninsula. Cuvier Island has a lighthouse.

Mayor Island, Motiti Island, Whale Island, and White Island are in the Bay of Plenty.

White Island is a small volcano in the solfatara stage, and has large deposits of sulphur. Its crater is occupied by a lake of strong mineral water, fed by intermittent geysers and boiling springs which surround it.

Portland Island is a small island lying south of Mahia Peninsula. It has a lighthouse.

Somes Island, in Port Nicholson, is the quarantine station for Wellington.

The small Mana Island and the larger Kapiti Island are in Cook Strait. Kapiti Island has been set apart as a Government reserve for breeding various animals, among which are opossums, deer, goats, etc.

RELIEF.—The greater part of the North Island consists of broken and hilly country from 1,000 to 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, but there are in several parts considerable areas of level country. About one-tenth of its surface is occupied by mountains having a height of more than 3,000 feet. The most important of these mountains are:—

1. The ranges forming the long main chain.
2. The volcanic cones forming the short central chain.
3. Mount Egmont.
4. The Cape Colville Range.

The larger portion of the North Island was originally covered with forest, and the area of timbered country is still very great, but year by year the amount is being reduced, chiefly to meet the requirements of settlers engaged in sheep-farming and dairying. When the trees have been cut down and burnt, grass-seed is sown on the ashes to produce pasture. A great belt of forest country stretches across the island from the Ruahine Range to Mount Egmont, and extends northwards along the west coast, with few interruptions, as far as Reef Point.

1. The Main Chain.—The ranges forming the main chain of the North Island extend north-east and south-west from East Cape to Cape Turakirae. The northern part of the chain is formed by the Raukumara and Huiarau Ranges. The middle

portion of the chain breaks up into a large area of mountainous country containing the Ahimanawa, Kaweka, and Kaimanawa Ranges. The southern portion of the chain consists of the Ruahine, Tararua and Rimutaka Ranges.

The main chain is generally from 4,000 to 5,000 feet in height, and is forest-clad for its whole length. From it the forest extends on both sides, sometimes for long distances. The highest peak in the main chain is Makorako (5,700) in the northern part of the Kaimanawa Range.

In this long chain there is one complete break. This is the Manawatu Gorge, a narrow gap, about four miles in length, through which the Manawatu River flows from the eastern side of the chain to the western side. North of the gorge, the mountains are called the Ruahine Range, and south of the gorge, the Tararua Range.

The Raukumara Range is in the eastern part of the Provincial District of Auckland. Its highest peak, Hikurangi (5,606 feet), rises so abruptly on all sides that the ascent can be made only at one point, and even there with difficulty.

The Huiarau Range is in the eastern part of the Provincial District of Auckland, and is a continuation of the Raukumara Range. It is the most striking range in the broad belt of mountainous country known as the Urewera District. Its heights look down upon the beautiful lake of Waikare-moana, which lies to the east of the range.

The Ahimanawa and Kaweka Ranges lie in the extreme north-west of the Provincial District of Hawke's Bay. They are short ranges, the Ahimanawa Range lying to the north of the Mohaka River, and the Kaweka Range lying between the Mohaka and Ngaruroro.

The Kaimanawa Range lies in the northern portion of the Provincial District of Wellington. Its direction is north and south, and a high plateau connects it with the Ruahine Range. Its highest peak is Makorako (5,700).

The Ruahine Range forms the boundary for 60 miles between the Provincial Districts of Hawke's Bay and Wellington, extending north and south from the Ngaruroro River to the Manawatu Gorge.

The Tararua Range is a continuation of the Ruahine Range, southwards from the Manawatu Gorge, through the Provincial District of Wellington. Its highest point is Mitre Peak (5,154 feet).

The Rimutaka Range is a continuation of the Tararua Range, southwards to Cape Turakirae. It lies between the Hutt Valley and the Wairarapa Plain.

The South-eastern Ranges.—The district extending from Cape Kidnappers to Cape Palliser consists of hilly country, forming in places low ranges, which rarely reach a height of more than 2,500 feet. These are the Puketoi and Maungaraki Ranges, lying parallel to the Tararua Range, and the Haurangi Range, farther south, near Cape Palliser. In these ranges are numbers of red deer.

2. The Central Volcanic Chain.—This range stands on the central tableland, to the south of Lake Taupo, and consists of a group of distinct volcanic cones forming a short chain about 30 miles in length. The chief cones are Ruapehu, Ngauruhoe, and Tongariro.

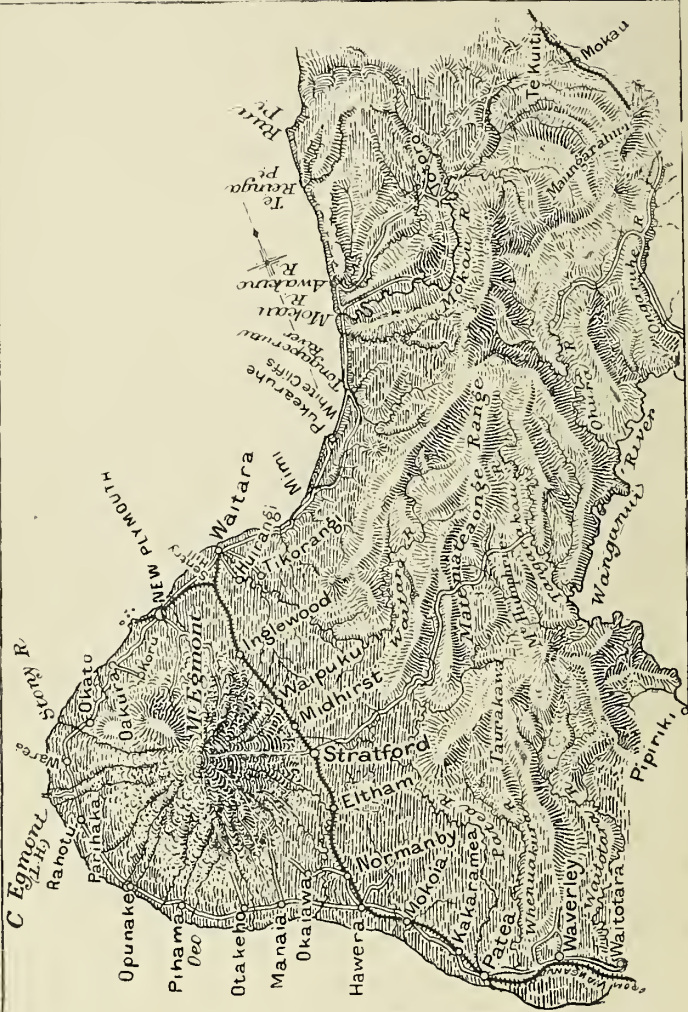
The Volcanic Line.—The chief seats of volcanic activity lie along a narrow strip that may be indicated by a straight line drawn from Ruapehu to White Island. This line, if produced, will be found to pass through the Kermadecs, Tonga, and the Sandwich Islands, all of which are volcanic. On this volcanic line are Ruapehu, Ngauruhoe, Tongariro, Tauhara, Tarawera, and Edgecumbe, all formed of material ejected in bygone ages from a great volcanic fissure.

Ruapehu (9,175 feet), is the highest mountain in the North Island. It is a huge volcanic cone, the upper part of which is considerably above the line of perpetual snow. On its summit, at the bottom of a funnel-shaped crater, is a warm lake, surrounded by snow and ice, and accessible only by the use of ropes. This lake is subject to slight and intermittent eruptions, giving rise to great quantities of steam. Ruapehu is therefore not quite extinct, but is in the solfatara stage.

Ngauruhoe (7,515 feet) is the most active volcano in New Zealand. It forms an almost perfect cone, standing a few miles to the north of Ruapehu. Its crater is a terrible abyss, from which issue enormous clouds of steam and vapour, forming a column rising high above its summit.

Tongariro (6,458 feet) is an active volcano, a few miles to the north of Ngauruhoe. This mountain has two craters, known as the Red Crater (6,140 feet) and Te Mari (4,990 feet), from which steam and vapour issue with considerable force. These two craters, and the crater of Ngauruhoe, are the three vents from which the latest discharges of lava have taken place, the most recent being in 1868.

Tauhara (3,600 feet) is situated near the north-eastern extremity of Lake Taupo, a few miles from the village of Taupo.

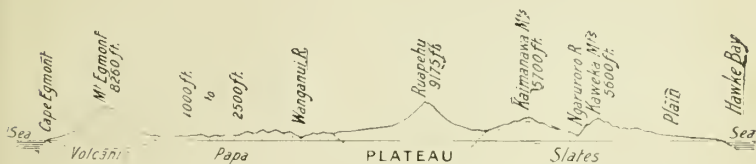


PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF TARANAKI.

Tarawera (3,660 feet) lies about half way between Lake Taupo and the Bay of Plenty. It was the scene of a terrible eruption on June 10th, 1886, by which the wonderful Pink and White terraces were destroyed. In this eruption about 100 Maoris are believed to have perished.

Mount Edgecumbe (2,946 feet) lies between Tarawera and the Bay of Plenty. It is a regular volcanic cone, having two small craters on its summit. Its Maori name is Putauaki.

White Island is a volcanic cone in the Bay of Plenty, about 30 miles from the coast, formed by the summit of an extinct volcanic mountain rising out of deep water. Its crater-lake is fed by boiling springs and geysers.



SECTION OF NORTH ISLAND FROM CAPE EGMONT TO HAWKE BAY.

3. Mount Egmont stands far away from the central volcanic chain, and constitutes the great projection on the west coast of the island.

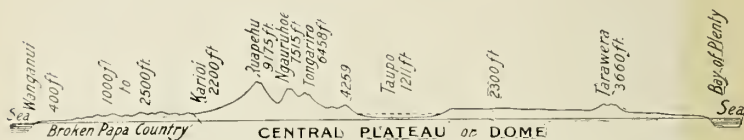
Mount Egmont (8,260 feet) is an extinct volcanic cone, the upper part of which is above the line of perpetual snow. It is one of the most symmetrical mountains in the world, being rivalled only by Fusi-yama, in Japan. The diameter of the circle occupied by the mountain is about 34 miles, and all the country from the Waitara River to the Waingongoro is composed of material ejected from its crater. The Maori name for Mt. Egmont is Taranaki.

The Rangitoto Range lies north-west of Lake Taupo, between the Waikato and Waipa Rivers. Its highest peak is Pareora (3,793 feet). To the west of the Waipa River is the isolated peak Pirongia (3,156 feet), near Kawhia Harbour.

4. The Cape Colville Ranges occupy the Cape Colville Peninsula, and extend southwards almost to Rotorua.

The Cape Colville Ranges are sometimes called the Coromandel and Te Aroha Ranges. Their highest peak is Te Aroha (3,176 feet). These ranges contain rich quartz-reefs, which have given rise to the following gold-mining towns:—Coromandel, Thames, Karangahake, and Waihi.

The Auckland Peninsula contains much hilly and broken country, but is not mountainous. The highest point in the peninsula, Tutamoe (2,576 feet), is a volcanic hill near the west coast, between Kaipara and Hokianga Harbours.



SECTION OF NORTH ISLAND FROM WANGANUI TO BAY OF PLENTY.

The Central Tableland.—From the Bay of Plenty the country rises gradually towards the middle of the island, forming a dome-shaped plateau, of which a great portion is upwards of 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. This tableland is wholly volcanic, and comes to an end immediately to the south of Ruapehu.

In the middle of this plateau is Lake Taupo, the surface of which is 1,211 feet above sea-level; and on the southern portion of the plateau stand the great volcanic cones of Tongariro, Ngauruhoe, and Ruapehu.

Much of this tableland consists of worthless pumice country, consequently the district is very sparsely populated, the only township of importance being Rotorua.

The area known as The Thermal-springs District, is a part of the central tableland, and extends from Taupo to Rotorua, a distance of about 50 miles. Its average width is about 20 miles. It includes the group of lakes near Rotorua, usually called the Hot Lakes. In addition to hundreds of hot springs this district contains numerous geysers, mud-volcanoes, solfataras, and fumaroles, the whole forming one of the most remarkable regions in the world.

Plains.—The North Island has no extensive plain such as the great Canterbury Plain of the South Island, but there are in various parts considerable areas of level and comparatively level country. The chief plains and low-lying areas are:—

1. **The Kaingaroa Plain.**—This plain forms a part of the central table-land, and extends in a north-easterly direction from Lake Taupo to the Bay of Plenty.

The Kaingaroa Plain is a desolate region of pumice-sand, thinly covered with yellow tussock. Being almost useless for either pastoral or agricultural pursuits, it is practically uninhabited.

2. **The Waikato Plain.**—This plain lies in the central portion of the Waikato basin, and extends for miles on both sides of the river.

The Waikato Plain contains much excellent pastoral and agricultural land, and is thickly settled. The whole district lying between the central Waikato and the Thames consists for the most part of low-lying and swampy land, including the great Piako Swamp. In the Central Waikato basin thousands of acres have been drained and converted into sheep-farms and dairy-farms. The chief town is Hamilton.

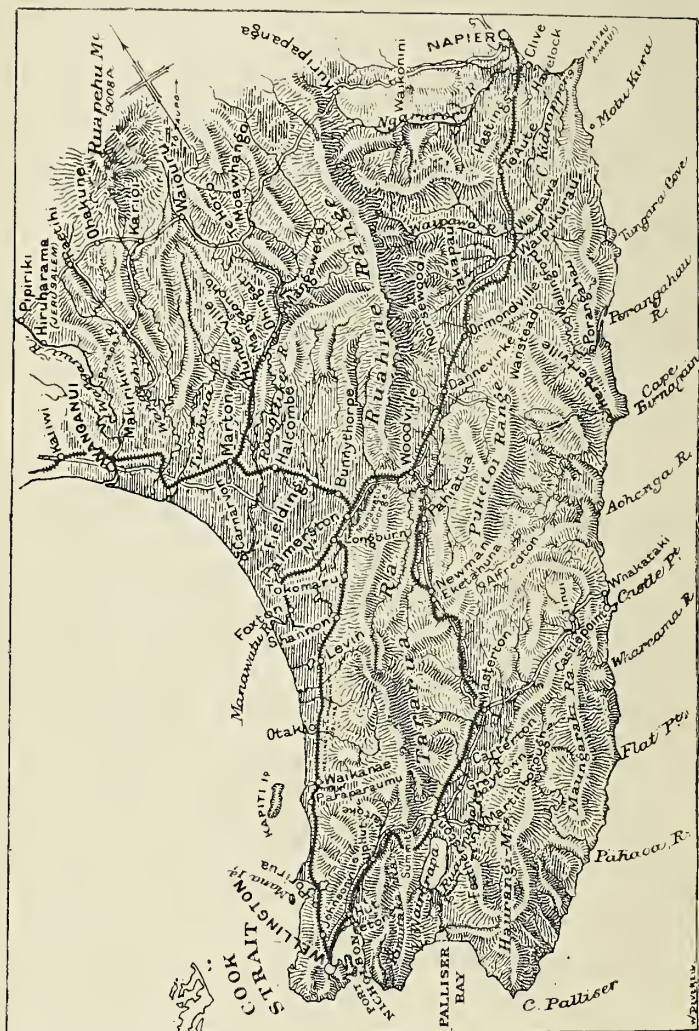
3. **The West Wellington District** is a long strip of level or comparatively level country, following the wide curve of Cook Strait from the Tararua Range to Taranaki.

This district is about 150 miles in length, with an average width of about 15 miles, and consists of fertile pastoral and agricultural land, supporting a large population. Its chief towns are Palmerston North, Feilding, Marton, and Wanganui.

4. **The Hawke's Bay Plains.**—These consist of the Heretaunga Plain and the Ruataniwha Plain, both lying to the south of Napier.

The Heretaunga Plain lies immediately south of Napier, and has an area of 90 square miles. It consists of rich alluvial soil, and contains a large population occupied in sheep-farming and agriculture. Its chief town is Hastings.

The Ruataniwha Plain lies 50 miles south of Napier, and has an area of 120 square miles. It consists of fertile pastoral land, divided into large sheep-runs, and has no townships of importance.



WELLINGTON AND HAWKE'S BAY.

5. **The Upper Manawatu Valley.**—This depression consists of a strip of broken and forest-clad country, formerly known as the Seventy-mile Bush. It lies between the Ruataniwha Plain and the Wairarapa Plain, and is drained from the north by the Manawatu River, and from the south by the Mangatainoka River. These rivers unite near Woodville, 265 feet above sea-level.

Numerous clearings have been made in this valley, and in place of the continuous forest of earlier days there are now sheep-farms and dairy-farms, sawmills, and townships. The chief towns are Dannevirke and Woodville, in the Manawatu basin, and Pahiatua and Eketahuna in the Mangatainoka basin.

6. **The Wairarapa Plain.**—This lies in the south-east of the Provincial District of Wellington, at the foot of the Tararua Range.

The Wairarapa Plain is about 50 miles long by about 9 miles wide, and has an area of nearly 300 square miles. This plain, which is skirted by much timbered country, contains a great deal of good pastoral and agricultural land, hence it early became one of the most closely settled districts in the island. Its chief towns are Masterton, Carterton, and Greytown.

There is thus an almost continuous valley extending from Hawke Bay to Palliser Bay, formed by the Heretaunga and Ruataniwha Plains in the north, the Manawatu and Mangatainoka Valleys in the middle, and the Wairarapa Plain in the south. This long depression is bounded on the west by the Ruahine, Tararua, and Rimutaka Ranges, and on the east by the Puketoi, Maungaraki and Haurangi Ranges. The Wellington-Napier Railway crosses the Rimutaka Range, then follows the course of this valley from Lake Wairarapa to Napier.

Water-Partings.—There are two important water-partings in the North Island, namely an Eastern Water-Parting, and a Central Water-Parting.

The Eastern Water-Parting is formed by the main chain, and divides the rivers flowing to the east coast from those flowing into the Bay of Plenty and Cook Strait.

This water-parting follows the course of the Raukumara and Huiaarau Ranges, comes out on the southern part of the Kaingaroa

Plain, and crosses to the Kaimanawa Range, then lies along the uplands connecting the Kaimanawa Range with the Ruahine Range, and follows the Ruahine, Tararua, and Rimutaka Ranges to Cape Turakirae.

The chief rivers on the eastern slope of this water-parting are the Wairoa, Mohaka, Ngaruroro, and Tukituki, flowing into Hawke Bay, and the Ruamahanga, flowing into Palliser Bay.

The chief rivers on the western slope of this water-parting are the Whakatane and Rangitaika, flowing to the Bay of Plenty, and the Rangitikei, flowing to Cook Strait.



MT. TARAWERA, 3,660 FEET.

The only break in this water-parting is formed by the Manawatu Gorge. The Manawatu River drains a large area on the eastern side of the main chain, then flows west through the gorge and drains a considerable area on the western slope.

The Central Water-Parting is formed by the dome-shaped plateau and the short volcanic chain rising above it. From this plateau the Waikato flows north-west, the Mokau flows west, and the Wanganui and Whangaehu flow south.

Between Ruapehu and the Kaimanawa Range the upper waters of the Waikato and the upper waters of the Whangaehu are only a mile apart, and to the eye of the traveller the country between them appears quite level.

RIVERS.—The rivers of the North Island may be divided into four groups :—

1. Those draining the eastern slope of the main chain.
2. Those flowing to Cook Strait.



WANGANUI.

3. Those flowing to the Tasman Sea.
4. Those flowing north to the Firth of Thames and the Bay of Plenty.

1. Rivers draining the Eastern Slope.—The chief rivers draining the eastern slope of the North Island are the Waipaoa, Wairoa, Mohaka, Ngaruroro, Tukituki, and Ruamahanga.



HAWKE'S BAY DISTRICT.

The **Waipaoa**, from the **Raukumara Range**, flows south through the eastern part of the Provincial District of Auckland into **Poverty Bay**.

The **Waipaoa** flows through mountainous and hilly country in which there is little population. Its only township is **Ormond**.

The **Wairoa** flows south through the eastern district of Auckland into **Hawke Bay**.

The basin of the **Wairoa** consists of hilly and mountainous country, occupied by **sheep-runs**. Hence the population is small, the only township of importance being **Wairoa** (or **Clyde**), a port 4 miles up the river. Practically the whole course of the river is through the Provincial District of Auckland, but its mouth is in the Provincial District of **Hawke's Bay**.

The **Mohaka** rises in the **Kaimanawa Range**, and flows in an easterly direction through **Hawke's Bay** into **Hawke Bay**.

The country through which the **Mohaka** passes is mountainous land, suitable only for large **sheep-runs**. Hence the population is small, and there are no townships.

The **Tutaekuri**, from the **Kaweka Range**, flows south-east through **Hawke's Bay** into **Ahuriri Harbour** at **Napier**. The chief township in its basin is **Taradale**, five miles from **Napier**.

The **Ngaruroro** rises in the **Kaimanawa Range**, and flows in an easterly direction through **Hawke's Bay** into **Hawke Bay**.

The upper portion of the **Ngaruroro** basin consists of mountainous country, but its lower course is through the fertile **Heretaunga Plain**, on which **Hastings**, **Havelock**, and **Clive** are situated.

The **Tukituki** rises in the **Ruahine Range**, and flows east and north through **Hawke's Bay** into **Hawke Bay**. Its chief tributary is the **Waipawa**.

The basin of the **Tukituki** consists for the most part of pastoral country, on which large numbers of sheep are kept. The townships in its basin are **Takapau**, **Waipukurau**, **Waipawa**, and **Kaikora**.

The **Ruamahanga** rises on the eastern slope of the **Tararua Range**, and flows in a southerly direction through the **Wairarapa Plain** into **Palliser Bay**.

The basin of the Ruamahanga contains much country suitable for sheep-farming, dairying, and agriculture, and supports a large population engaged in these pursuits around Masterton, Carterton, Greytown, Featherston, and Martinborough.

The Hutt rises in the Tararua Range and flows south through a small but fertile valley into Port Nicholson. Near its mouth are Lower Hutt and Petone.

2. Rivers Flowing to Cook Strait.—The most important rivers flowing into Cook Strait are the Manawatu, Rangitikei, Whangaehu, Wanganui, and Patea.

The Manawatu (100 miles) rises on the eastern slope of the Ruahine Range, and flows in a south-westerly direction through Hawke's Bay, through the main chain, and through Wellington into Cook Strait. Its chief tributaries are the Mangatainoka and the Oroua.

The upper portion of the Manawatu basin consists of broken and hilly country, formerly covered by the Seventy-mile Bush. In this district are many saw-mills, sheep-farms, and dairy-farms which have given rise to the business centres of Norsewood, Ormondville, Dannevirke, and Woodville. After passing through the Manawatu Gorge the river traverses level country, consisting of rich pastoral and agricultural land, and on this part of its course Ashhurst, Palmerston North, Longburn, Shannon, and Foxton are situated.

The Mangatainoka rises on the eastern slope of the Tararua Range and flows in a northerly direction, joining the Manawatu near Woodville. It passes through broken and timbered country in which large clearings have been made. The saw-mills, dairy-farms, and sheep-farms in its basin have given rise to the townships of Eketahuna and Pahiatua. The sources of the Mangatainoka and the Ruamahanga are within a few miles of each other.

The Oroua rises on the western slope of the Ruahine Range, almost opposite to the source of the Manawatu, and flows south-west through a dairying and sheep-farming district, in which the chief towns are Apiti, Kimbolton, Feilding, and Rongotea.

The Rangitikei (130 miles) rises in the Kaimanawa Range, and flows south through Wellington into Cook Strait.

The upper and middle portions of the Rangitikei basin consist of very hilly and forest-clad country, but settlement is gradually spreading northward along the line of the Main Trunk Railway. The forest is being cleared to make room for sheep-farms and dairy-farms, and in the middle portion of the Rangitikei basin the townships of Taihape, Mangaweka, Ohingaiti, and Hunterville have grown up. The lower portion of the Rangitikei basin consists of fertile open country and plains, supporting a large population engaged in sheep-farming and agriculture. Its chief towns are Marton, Halcombe, and Bulls.

The Turakina flows south through Wellington into Cook Strait. It is only a few miles from, and almost parallel to, the Whangaehu. Its course is through hilly timbered country, in which there is little settlement. In the open country near its mouth is the township of Turakina.

The Whangaehu rises on the eastern slope of Ruapehu, and flows south through Wellington into Cook Strait.

From its source to its mouth the waters of the Whangaehu are so strongly impregnated with sulphur that no fish can live in them. This river flows through rough and broken country in which there is hardly any settlement.

The Wanganui (180 miles) rises on the western slope of Tongariro, flows west, and then south into Cook Strait.

The upper and lower portions of the Wanganui are in Wellington, but the middle portion of its course forms, for 90 miles, the boundary between Wellington and Taranaki.

The country through which the Wanganui flows is, for the most part, very hilly and heavily timbered. Its basin is, therefore, thinly populated. On its most northerly bend is the Maori village of Taumaranui, at which the Main Trunk Line crosses the river. Lower down is Pipiriki, another Maori village, at which a large accommodation house has been erected for tourists. Four miles from the sea is Wanganui, the business centre of a wide belt of fertile country occupied by sheep-farms and dairy-farms.

Its foaming rapids and long smooth reaches, its precipitous cliffs and forest-clad hills, make the Wanganui the most beautiful river in New Zealand. At every turn fresh beauties are seen, and every few miles a Maori village is passed. River steamers run regularly between Wanganui and Pipiriki, a distance of 56 miles, and a small steam launch runs from Pipiriki to Taumaranui, a distance of 140 miles from the mouth of the river.



THE WANGANUI RIVER.

The Waitotara flows south through Taranaki and Wellington into Cook Strait. Its basin is chiefly hilly and forest-clad, but a few miles from its mouth is the township of Waitotara.

The Patea (110 miles) rises on Mount Egmont, and flows in a south-easterly direction through Taranaki into Cook Strait.

The upper basin of the Patea contains rich dairy-lands, and on this part of its course is Stratford. The middle portion of its course is through very hilly and broken country in which there is no settlement. Near its mouth it passes through excellent grazing country, the business centre of which is Patea, a mile from the sea.

Between the Patea and the Mokau are 85 named streams emptying into the sea, fully 60 of which flow from Mount Egmont.

3. Rivers Flowing to the Tasman Sea.—The chief rivers flowing into the Tasman Sea are the Waitara, Mokau, Waikato, and Wairoa.

The Waitara (100 miles) flows in a westerly direction through Taranaki into North Taranaki Bight.

The basin of the Waitara contains many sheep-farms and dairy-farms, but no large townships except its port, Waitara.

The Mokau (100 miles) rises in the Rangitoto Range, and flows south-west between Auckland and Taranaki into the Tasman Sea.

Most of its basin consists of broken country covered with forest. Within recent years, however, a good deal of land has been cleared by settlers, and sheep-farms are now fairly numerous. There are no townships except the small port, Mokau, about a mile from the sea. From Mokau small steamers trade up the river as far as the coal-mines, about 23 miles from its mouth.

The Waikato (270 miles) is the largest river in the North Island. It rises on the eastern slopes of Ruapehu, and flows north into Lake Taupo. From Lake Taupo it flows north-west through Auckland into the Tasman Sea. Its chief tributary is the Waipa.

Near the village of Taupo, where the Waikato leaves the lake, are some of the most famous hot springs and geysers in the island, several of which are at the water's edge. From Taupo the river runs for many

The **Waipa**, from the Rangitoto Range, flows north through the western district of Auckland, and joins the Waikato at Ngaruawahia. Much of its basin consists of undulating and level country in which sheep-farming and dairying are followed. The townships in its basin are small, the chief being Te Kuiti, Otorohanga, Pirongia, and Te Awamutu. The river is navigable for small steamers as far as Pirongia.

The **Wairoa** flows in a southerly direction through the Auckland Peninsula into Kaipara Harbour.

The Wairoa passes through magnificent forests of kauri, and a large timber trade is carried on in its basin. It is navigable for small vessels for 90 miles from the sea. Its chief townships are Dargaville and Aratapu.

4. **Rivers Flowing North.**—The chief rivers flowing to the Firth of Thames are the **Piako** and **Thames**. Those flowing to the Bay of Plenty are the **Rangitaiki** and **Whakatane**.

The **Piako** flows north through Auckland into the Firth of Thames.

The Piako is only a few miles to the west of the Waihou, to which its course is parallel. Its upper course passes through farming country, in which Morrinsville is the chief township. Its lower basin is swampy land, on which there is no settlement.

The **Waihou** (or **Thames River**) rises in the forest-clad hills to the west of Rotorua, and flows north through Auckland into the Firth of Thames.

On the upper waters of the Waihou are the hot springs of Okoroire, on its middle course are the hot springs of Te Aroha, and at its mouth is Thames. The river is navigable for small steamers from Thames to Te Aroha. From the east the Waihou receives the Ohinemuri River, on which are situated Waihi, Karangahake, and Paeroa, all gold-mining centres.

The **Rangitaiki**, from the Ahimanawa Range, flows north through Auckland into the Bay of Plenty.

The Rangitaiki drains a large portion of the desolate Kaingaroa Plain, and its basin contains no townships.

The **Whakatane**, from the Huiarau Range, flows north through Auckland into the Bay of Plenty.



THE HOT LAKES DISTRICT.

This river flows through country still in the hands of the Maoris. There are no townships in its basin except Whakatane, a small port at the mouth of the river, where maize is grown.

LAKES.—The chief lakes in the North Island are Taupo, Rotorua, Waikare-moana, and Wairarapa.

Taupo is the largest lake in the North Island, Rotorua is the most remarkable, and Waikare-moana is the most beautiful. Roto means lake, Moana means sea, and Waikare means rippling water.

Lake Taupo, or Taupo-moana, lies on the central plateau, in the southern part of the Provincial District of Auckland, and is drained by the Waikato River. It is the largest lake in New Zealand, its area being 100 square miles greater than that of Te Anau, the largest lake in the South Island.

Taupo is 25 miles long by 17 miles wide, and has an area of 230 square miles. Its surface is 1,211 feet above sea-level, and its depth is 534 feet. At its north-eastern extremity, near the village of Taupo, and on its southern margin, at the village of Tokaanu, are groups of hot springs. A small steamer plies on the lake between Taupo and Tokaanu.

Lake Rotorua is in the Provincial District of Auckland, and lies between Lake Taupo and the Bay of Plenty.

Rotorua is about 8 miles long by 6 miles wide. Its surface is 990 feet above sea-level, and its depth is 84 feet. In its vicinity are numerous hot springs, some of which have great curative properties. At its southern extremity are the old Maori village of Ohinemutu, and the modern township called Rotorua. A few miles from Rotorua are several smaller lakes, the chief of which are Roto-iti, Roto-ehu, Roto-ma, and Lake Tarawera. The whole group is usually known as the Hot Lakes, on account of the numerous hot springs and boiling pools that are found on their margins and in the surrounding district.

Waikare-moana is situated in the eastern part of the Provincial District of Auckland, between Taupo and Poverty Bay.

Waikare-moana is 11 miles long by about 8 miles wide. Its surface is 2,015 feet above sea-level, and its depth is 846 feet. Its numerous bays and inlets, surrounded by the precipitous forest-clad mountains of the Huiarau Range, have made this lake famous for its magnificent scenery.

Lake Wairarapa is situated in the southern extremity of the Provincial District of Wellington, at the foot of the Rimutaka Range.

Lake Wairarapa is about 12 miles long by 4 miles wide, and its surface is only a few feet above sea-level. It is drained by the Ruamahanga River, and its waters are the home of enormous numbers of wild swans and ducks.

Smaller Lakes.—In the Lower Waikato basin is a group of small lakes, the chief of which are Waikare, Whangape, and Waihi. The largest of these is Waikare, about 6 miles long by 3 miles wide. Omapere is a small lake in the Auckland Peninsula, lying between the Bay of Islands and Hokianga Harbour. It fills an old crater, and is about 3 miles long by 2 miles wide.

PLACES OF INTEREST TO TOURISTS.—These include the beautiful harbours and kauri forests of the Auckland Peninsula, numerous remarkable localities in the Thermal-springs District, the interesting volcanic cones of Tongariro, Ngauruhoe, and Ruapehu, the picturesque Wanganui River, and the stately Mount Egmont. Other places of interest are the Manawatu Gorge and Waikaremoana.

The Thermal-springs District offers the chief attraction to tourists in the North Island. The headquarters of the tourist traffic is Rotorua from which Tarawera, Waiotapu, the great Waimangu Geyser, and many other places of interest may be visited. Waimangu is probably the greatest geyser in the world. Its eruptions take place regularly at intervals of not more than thirty hours, and it has been known to play to a height of 1,500 feet.

MAORI COUNTRY.—Considerable areas in the North Island are still in the hands of the Maoris, especially in the Provincial District of Auckland. The two most extensive areas of Maori territory are the King Country and the Urewera Country.

The King Country lies between Lake Taupo and the West Coast, and includes a large portion of the Waipa basin and the Upper Wanganui basin. It is inhabited by Natives who for many years refused to allow Europeans to enter their territory. This country is now being opened up for settlement, and the Main Trunk Railway runs through the middle of it.



WAIMANGU GEYSER: HEIGHT OF COLUMN, 1,500 FEET.



NORTH ISLAND: RAILWAYS.

The **Urewera Country** lies between the Bay of Plenty and Hawke Bay, and is inhabited by the Urewera tribe. It consists of very mountainous forest-clad country, much of which is still practically unexplored.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION. — For commercial purposes there is practically no overland communication between Auckland and the other Provincial Districts. Business people prefer to travel by coastal steamers from Onehunga to New Plymouth, or from Auckland to Napier, but tourists use the overland routes for the purpose of visiting the many interesting and beautiful parts of the interior.

Railways in Auckland Peninsula.—The chief railway lines in the Auckland Peninsula are the **Whangarei** line, the **Dargaville** line, and the **Helensville** line.

The **Whangarei** line (23 miles) runs north through a farming and fruit-growing district, touches at the coal-mining townships of Kamo and Hikurangi, and ends in the forest country south of the Bay of Islands.

The **Kawakawa** line (8 miles) runs south from the Bay of Islands to the coal-mining township of Kawakawa.

The **Dargaville** line (17 miles) runs northwards through **kauri** forests to Kaihu.

The **Helensville** line (52 miles) runs northwards from Auckland to Helensville (38 miles), then passes through small settlements in the **kauri** timber and gum district lying to the east of Kaipara Harbour.

The **Onehunga** line (8 miles) crosses the narrow isthmus which connects the Auckland Peninsula with the main body of the island, and forms a means of communication between Auckland, on the east coast, and Onehunga, on the west coast.

The Main Trunk Railway.—This line, which will eventually connect Auckland with Wellington, is now open for about 150 miles south of Auckland, and is practically completed as far as Taumaranui, on the Wanganui River, 170 miles south of Auckland.

This line runs through only one town of more than 1000 inhabitants, namely Otahuhu, 9 miles south of Auckland; but it touches at numerous

small townships, of which the chief are Mercer, Huntly, and Ngarua-wahia, on the Waikato River, Ohaupo, between the Waikato and Waipa, and Te Awamutu, Otorohanga, and Te Kuiti, in the Waipa Valley. When the railway is opened to Taumaranui tourists will be able to use this route between Auckland and Wellington, by taking river-steamer from Taumaranui to Wanganui (140 miles).

Thames Railway.—This line branches off from the Main Trunk Line at Frankton Junction, a mile from Hamilton, and runs through level country for 63 miles, touching at Hamilton, Morrinsville, Te Aroha, Paeroa, and ending at Thames.

A few miles from Hamilton a short branch line runs south-east to Cambridge.

Rotorua Branch (69 miles).—From Morrinsville a branch line runs south-east, passing through hilly and timbered country, and ending at Rotorua, 170 miles from Auckland.

This line passes within a few miles of the hot springs at Okoroire, calls at Tirau, and crosses the hilly country at the small saw-milling settlement of Mamaku (1,884 feet), the highest railway station in the colony.

Coach Routes.—From the terminus of the railway at Rotorua, travellers may proceed across the interior of the island and connect with the southern railway system at Napier, Mangaweka, or Wanganui.

Rotorua to Napier (156 miles).—From Rotorua a coach road runs to Taupo, then crosses the Kaingaroa Plain and passes through the wooded and mountainous country containing the Ahimanawa Range, finally ending at Napier. This route, formerly much used by tourists, has fallen greatly into disuse since the opening of the routes to Mangaweka and the Wanganui River.

Rotorua to Mangaweka (161 miles).—Tourists may proceed by coach from Rotorua to Taupo (56 miles), thence by steamer across the lake to Tokaanu (25 miles), thence by coach to Mangaweka (80 miles), where the Main Trunk Railway from Marton is met.

Rotorua to Wanganui (222 miles).—This route is the same as the Mangaweka route as far as Taupo and Tokaanu. Coaches run from Tokaanu to Pipiriki (85 miles), from which river-steamers run to Wanganui (56 miles). In spite of its great length most tourists prefer this route, as it combines the wonders of the Thermal Springs District with the beautiful scenery of the Wanganui River.

Wellington-Napier Railway (210 miles).—Trains run daily each way between Wellington and Napier, passing through Petone and Hutt, in the Hutt Valley, Featherston, Carterton, and Masterton, in the Wairarapa Plain, Eketahuna and Pahiatua, in the Mangatainoka Valley, Woodville, Dannevirke, and Ormondville, in the Manawatu Valley, Waipukurau and Waipawa, in the Tukituki basin, and Hastings, near the Ngaruroro.

This line winds up the western slope of the Rimutaka Range to a height of 1,141 feet, where it passes through a long tunnel, and then runs steeply down the eastern slope of the range to the edge of the Wairarapa Lake, about 70 feet above sea-level. Between Featherston and Carterton a line, 3 miles in length, branches off to Greytown.

Wellington-New Plymouth Railway (258 miles).—Trains run daily along the west coast between Wellington and New Plymouth, passing through rich sheep-farming and dairying country. Between the Tararua Range and the sea, the townships of Otaki and Levin are passed, and the line then touches at Shannon, Longburn, and Palmerston North, on the Manawatu. Then turning to the west the line runs through Feilding, Halcombe, Marton, and Wanganui, in Wellington, and Patea, Hawera, Normanby, Eltham, Stratford, and Inglewood, in Taranaki.

From Wellington to Longburn (84 miles) the line is called the Wellington-Manawatu Railway, and is owned by a private company. From Longburn a branch line runs west to Foxton (20 miles).

Palmerston North to Woodville (18 miles).—A railway runs through the Manawatu Gorge, calling at Ashhurst, and connecting Palmerston North with Woodville.

This line affords through communication between Hawke's Bay and Taranaki. Woodville and Palmerston North are therefore important junctions and changing stations on the lines connecting Wellington with Napier and New Plymouth.

The Main Trunk Railway runs northwards from Marton along the Rangitikei Valley to Hunterville, Ohingaiti, and Mangaweka (32 miles). The line is being pushed on rapidly to Taihape.



SOUTH ISLAND: COAST AND SURFACE FEATURES.

SOUTH ISLAND.

SIZE.—The area of the South Island is 58,525 square miles.

Greatest length, 525 miles, from Cape Jackson to Puysegur Point.

Greatest breadth, 180 miles, from Cascade Point to Cape Saunders.

COAST-LINE.—The greater part of the coast-line of the South Island is extremely regular, but in the north-east the coast is broken by the Marlborough Sounds, and in the south-west by the Otago Sounds. On the east coast is the large projection of Banks Peninsula, and the smaller Otago Peninsula. In these peninsulas are the only good natural harbours on the east coast.

The east coast is mountainous along the Marlborough district, low and flat along the Canterbury Plain, and hilly in Otago. The west coast is high and mountainous along the greater part of its length.

Peninsulas.—The peninsulas in the South Island are Banks Peninsula, east of Canterbury, and Otago Peninsula, east of Otago.

Banks Peninsula is formed by a group of mountains, some of which reach a height of 3,000 feet. This group is quite unrelated to the main chain, being of volcanic origin. Many of its picturesque bays are old craters. Banks Peninsula was formerly covered with forest, most of which has been cut down to make room for dairy-farms.

Otago Peninsula is very hilly, but is occupied by many small farmers, who are engaged chiefly in dairying.

Capes.—On the North.—Cape Farewell, north of Nelson ; Cape Stephen, north of D'Urville Island ; Cape Jackson and Cape Koamaru, north-east of Marlborough.

Cape Farewell was so named by Captain Cook, as that was the point from which he sailed for Australia.

On the East.—Cape Campbell, east of Marlborough; East Head, east of Banks Peninsula; Cape Saunders and Nugget Point, east of Otago.



WEST COAST SOUNDS.

On the South.—**Waipapapa Point, Bluff Head, Puysegur Point, and Cape Providence**, south of Otago.

On the West.—**Cascade Point**, west of Westland, and **Cape Foulwind**, west of Nelson.

Lighthouses have been erected on **Farewell Spit, Cape Campbell, Cape Saunders, Nugget Point, Waipapapa Point, Puysegur Point, and Cape Foulwind**.

Openings.—On the North.—**Golden Bay and Tasman (Blind) Bay**, north of Nelson; **Pelorus Sound and Queen Charlotte Sound**, north of Marlborough.

The **Marlborough Sounds** are long winding inlets, upwards of 30 miles in length, and are noted for their beautiful scenery.

On the East.—**Tory Channel, Port Underwood, and Cloudy Bay**, east of Marlborough; **Pegasus Bay, Lyttelton Harbour, Akaroa Harbour, and Canterbury Bight**, east of Canterbury; **Otago Harbour**, east of Otago.

Lyttelton Harbour (or **Port Cooper**) and **Akaroa Harbour** are in **Banks Peninsula**, and are among the best harbours in the colony. In 1840, acting under instructions from Governor Hobson, Captain Stanley, of H. M. S. *Britomart*, sailed from Auckland for **Akaroa Harbour** and hoisted the British flag there on the 11th of August. This step was taken in consequence of the expected arrival of French emigrants. Four days later a French frigate entered the harbour and found the British flag flying.

On the South.—**Toetoes Bay, Bluff Harbour, and Tewaewae Bay**, south of Otago.

On the West.—The **Sounds**, west of Otago; **Jackson Bay**, west of Westland; and **Karamea Bight**, west of Nelson.

The **West Coast Sounds**, some of which are 20 miles in length, are narrow winding inlets, distributed along 120 miles of the west coast of Otago. They are fourteen in number, and bear the following names:—**Preservation Inlet, Chalky Inlet, Dusky Sound, Breaksea Sound, Daggs Sound, Doubtful Sound, Thompson Sound, Nancy Sound, Charles Sound, Caswell Sound, George Sound, Bligh Sound, Sutherland Sound, and Milford Sound**.

These Sounds are not of use for trading purposes, being surrounded by lofty forest-clad mountains; but the beauty and variety of their scenery, which resembles that of the Norwegian fjords, is one of the



SUTHERLAND FALLS, 1,904 FEET.

chief attractions the colony offers to tourists. The chief sights in Milford Sound are Mitre Peak (5,560 feet), Mount Pembroke (6,710 feet), and the Bowen Fall (530 feet). At the head of the Arthur Valley, a few miles inland, is the famous Sutherland Fall (2,904 feet).

Islands.—The South Island has few adjacent islands, and these only in the north and south. The largest are **D'Urville** Island, in the north, and **Resolution** Island, in the south-west.

D'Urville Island lies to the north-east of the Provincial District of Nelson. The narrow strait between **D'Urville** Island and the mainland is called **French Pass**, and is used by steamers plying between Wellington and Nelson.

Stephen Island is a small island lying to the north of **D'Urville** Island, and has a lighthouse.

Arapawa Island lies north-east of Marlborough, at the entrance to Queen Charlotte Sound. The narrow channel between this island and the southern mainland is called **Tory Channel**, and is used by steamers plying between Wellington and Picton.

The **Brothers** are two small rocky islets in Cook Strait, off Cape Koamaru, on one of which is a lighthouse.

Ruapuke and **Dog** Islands are south of Otago, near the Bluff. **Dog** Island has a lighthouse.

Centre Island is in Foveaux Strait, and has a lighthouse.

Solander Island lies west of Stewart Island. It is a precipitous rock rising 1,100 feet out of the sea.

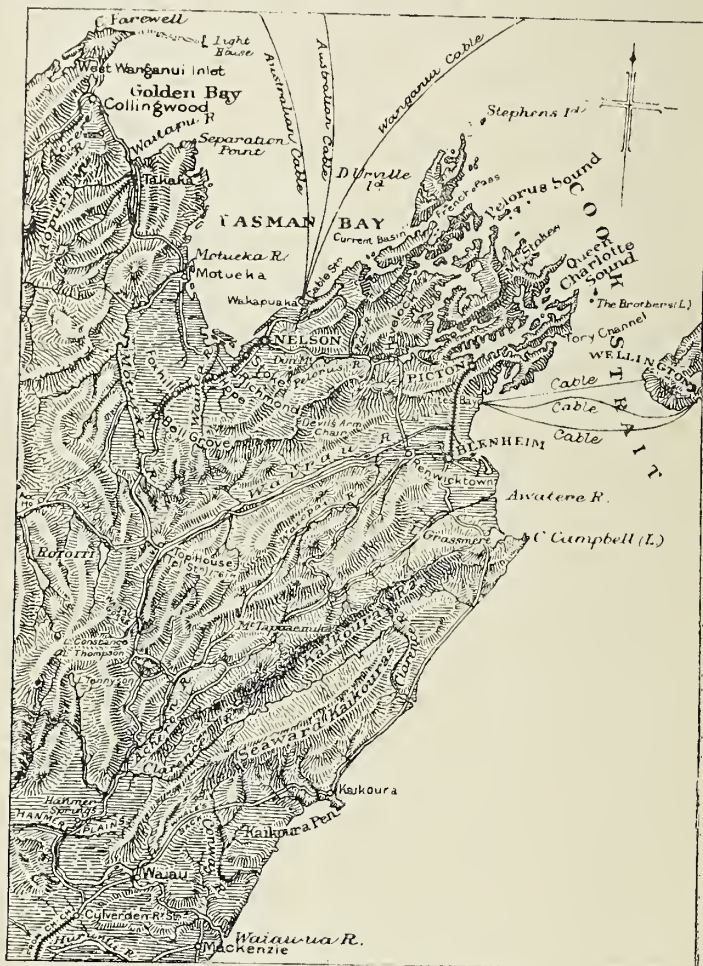
In the Sounds.—**Coal** Island is in Preservation Inlet. **Resolution** Island is north of the entrance to Dusky Sound, and has been set apart by the Government as a reserve for native birds. **Secretary** Island is north of the entrance to Doubtful Sound.

RELIEF.—The greater part of the surface of the South Island may be described as very mountainous country, occupying the northern and western portions of the island. The only large plains and undulating lands in the island lie in the east and south.

The chief mountains in the South Island are :—

1. The Kaikoura Ranges.
2. The mountains of Nelson.
3. The Southern Alps.
4. The mountains of Otago.

1. The Kaikoura Mountains lie in the east of Marlborough, and run north-east and south-west. They consist of two parallel ranges known as the Seaward Kaikouras (or Looker-on Mountains) and the Inland Kaikouras.



MARLBOROUGH AND PART OF NELSON.

The Kaikouras form the direct continuation of the main chain which ends in the North Island with the Rimutaka Range. Cape Turakirae, the southern projection of the Rimutakas, and Cape Campbell, the northern projection of the Kaikouras, face each other across Cook Strait.

Peaks.—Tapuaenuku (9,462 feet) is the highest peak in the Inland Kaikouras. It was formerly known as Mount Odin. Kaitarau (8,700 feet) and Whakari (8,500 feet) are the highest points in the Seaward Kaikouras.

2. The Mountains of Nelson.—The principal mountains of Nelson are the **Spencer** and **St. Arnaud** Ranges, in the middle of the district, and the **Tasman**, **Marine**, **Lyell**, and **Paparoa** Ranges, extending from Golden Bay to Greymouth.

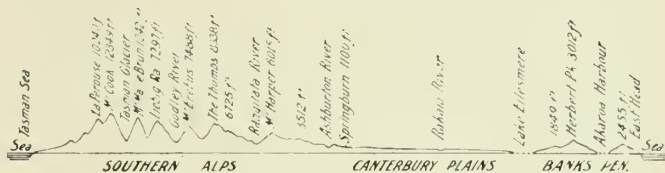
The **Spencer** Range lies to the west of the Kaikouras, and forms a great mountain mass in the middle of Nelson. It contains several peaks over 7,000 feet in height, the highest being **Mount Franklyn** (7,670 feet).

The **St. Arnaud** Range extends northwards from the Spencer Range, and forms the boundary between Nelson and Marlborough. It is, for the most part, from 5,000 to 6,000 feet in height.

The **Tasman** Range lies in the north-western part of the Provincial District of Nelson. Its highest point is **Mount Peel** (6,000 feet).

The **Marine** Range and the **Lyell** Range lie in the west of the Provincial District of Nelson, and are from 4,000 to 5,000 feet in height.

The **Paparoa** Range, in the south-west of the Provincial District of Nelson, has several peaks over 4,000 feet in height.



SECTION OF SOUTH ISLAND FROM MOUNT COOK TO EAST HEAD.

3. The Southern Alps run north-east and south-west between Canterbury and Westland. They are the highest and grandest range in the colony. Several of their peaks reach a height of more than 10,000 feet, and their valleys are filled with large glaciers.

Highest Peaks.—The highest peak in the Southern Alps is Mount Cook, or Aorangi (12,349 feet). Near Mount Cook are several peaks over 10,000 feet in height, the most prominent being Mount Tasman (11,467 feet) and Mount Sefton (10,350 feet). The most southerly peak in the Alps is Mount Aspiring (9,975 feet). It is the point at which the boundaries of Canterbury, Otago, and Westland meet.

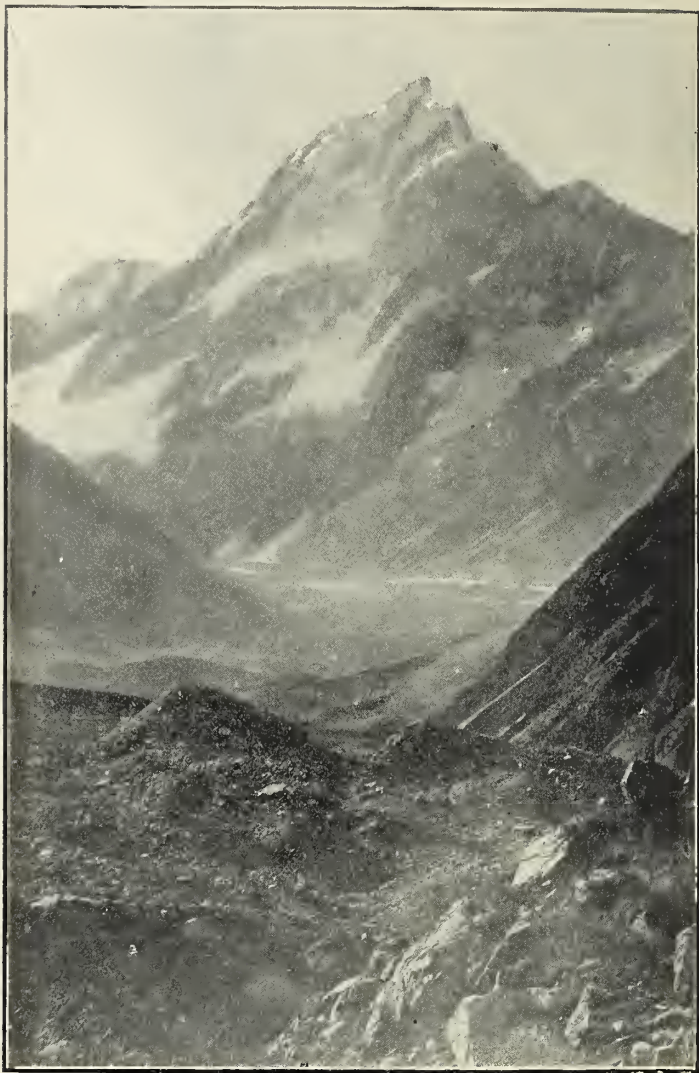
Glaciers.—There are extensive glaciers on both sides of the range, the largest being the **Tasman Glacier**, on the eastern slope, near Mount Cook. This glacier is 18 miles long, and in places more than 2 miles wide, with an average width of more than a mile. Its area is nearly 14,000 acres. Other glaciers on the eastern slope are the **Murchison** (11 miles long), **Godley** (8 miles), **Mueller** (8 miles), and **Hooker** (7 miles). These glaciers have an average width of from half a mile to a mile. On the western side of the range the glaciers descend to within 700 feet of the sea-level, and into the midst of the forest. The chief of these is the **Franz Josef glacier**.

Alpine Climbing.—In 1882 the Rev. W. S. Green, a celebrated Alpine climber, accompanied by two Swiss guides, visited New Zealand for the purpose of climbing its highest peaks. After great difficulty the party reached a point within 40 feet of the summit of Mt. Cook. Several attempts were subsequently made from time to time by parties of New Zealanders, none of which was successful until Christmas Day, 1894, when Messrs. Fyfe, Graham, and Clarke gained the summit. In 1895 the famous Alpine climber, Mr. E. A. Fitzgerald, accompanied by the Swiss guide, Zurbriggen, climbed Mt. Tasman and Mt. Sefton.

The Hermitage.—At the foot of Mount Cook a large accommodation house, called the Hermitage, is maintained by the Government for the convenience of tourists.

Branches from the Southern Alps.—The Southern Alps send off a number of branches to the east and south, the whole system covering a wide area in the middle and south-west of Canterbury. The chief of these ranges are the **Two Thumb Range**, **Kirkliston Range**, **Hunter's Hills**, and the **Ben Ohau Range**.

The **Two Thumb Range** extends due south from the Southern Alps. The **Kirkliston Range** is a continuation of the **Two Thumb Range**, extending south as far as the Waitaki River. These ranges are from 5,000 to 6,000 feet in height. **Hunter's Hills** lie east of the **Kirkliston Range**, in South Canterbury, and reach a height of 5,000 feet. The **Ben Ohau Range** extends north and south from Mount Cook to Lake Ohau, with peaks ranging from 6,000 to 8,000 feet in height.



MOUNT COOK, 12,349 FEET.

4. **The Mountains of Otago.**—In Otago the main chain spreads out into a network of lofty ranges, which may be divided into three systems :—

The Mountains of Western Otago.

The Mountains of Central Otago.

The Mountains of North Otago.

The Mountains of Western Otago.—These ranges extend from Milford Sound to Preservation Inlet, separating the Sounds from the long chain of lakes. The chief range is formed by the **Darran Mountains**.

The **Darran Range** lies east of Milford Sound. Its highest peaks are **Tutoko** (9,042 feet) and **Christina** (8,675 feet).

The **Franklin, Stuart, and Murchison Mountains** lie between **Lake Te Anau** and the Sounds.

The **Kepler Mountains** lie between **Lakes Te Anau** and **Manapouri**.

The **Hunter, Billow, Princess, and Cameron Ranges** lie between **Lake Manapouri** and **Preservation Inlet**.

The **Takitimu Mountains** are a detached group lying to the south-east of **Lake Manapouri**, and containing several peaks over 5,000 feet in height.

The Mountains of Central Otago.—These mountains spread over a wide extent of country from **Mt. Aspiring** southwards, and are divided by deep valleys and long lakes into a number of different ranges, the chief of which are in the neighbourhood of **Lake Wakatipu**.

The **Forbes Mountains** lie between **Mt. Aspiring** and the head of **Lake Wakatipu**. Their highest peak is **Mt. Earnslaw** (9,200 feet). This great snow-capped mountain, with the glacier on its southern face, is one of the grandest sights in the colony.

The **Richardson Mountains** lie on the east, and the **Humboldt Mountains** on the west, of the head of **Lake Wakatipu**. The highest peak in the **Humboldt Mountains** is **Bonpland** (8,100 feet).

The **Eyre, Thomson, and Livingstone Mountains** occupy the country between **Lake Wakatipu** and **Lake Te Anau**, and are from 5,000 to 6,000 feet in height.

The Remarkable Mountains and the Hector Mountains lie east of the southern part of Lake Wakatipu. The highest peak in the Remarkables is the Double Cone (7,688 feet), near Queenstown.

The Carrick Range (5,580 feet) lies east of the Hector Mountains, and continues southwards as the Garvie Range (6,086 feet). Farther south is the Umbrella Range (4,740 feet).

The Pisa Range (6,327 feet), Dunstan Range (5,155 feet), Rough Ridges (3,494 feet), and the Rock and Pillar Range (4,755 feet), are parallel chains in Central Otago. Their general direction is north and south. The Lammerlaws (3,967 feet) lie to the south of the Rock and Pillar Range.

The Mountains of North Otago.—These ranges extend in a south-easterly direction from Lake Hawea nearly to the sea, and separate the Waitaki basin from the basins of the Clutha and Taieri.

The chief ranges comprising the chain are the St. Bathans Mountains (6,837 feet), Hawkdun Mountains (5,552 feet), and Kakanui Mountains (5,394 feet).

Plains and Downs.—The only large areas of level and undulating country lie in the eastern and southern portions of the island, and consist chiefly of the plains and downs of Canterbury and Otago.

Being open country, with a fertile soil and an excellent climate, the plains and downs of Canterbury and Otago naturally attracted the early settlers, who at first turned their attention to wool-growing, but afterwards largely to agriculture.

The Plains of Nelson and Marlborough.—These districts have no large plains, and only three small ones of importance, namely:—the Waimea Plain, the Wairau Plain and the Hanmer Plain.

The Waimea Plain is a small tract of very fertile soil in Nelson, lying to the south of Tasman Bay. It supports a considerable population, engaged in farming, fruit-growing, and hop-growing. Its port is Nelson, and its chief townships are Stoke, Richmond, Brightwater, Spring Grove, and Wakefield,

The Wairau Plain is in Marlborough, near the mouth of the Wairau River. It consists chiefly of fertile agricultural land dotted over with homesteads, but has no town of importance except Blenheim. Large quantities of barley are grown on this plain, which contains half of the total population of Marlborough.

The Hanmer Plain lies in the south of the Provincial District of Nelson, to the north of the Waiau-ua River. It is about 10 miles long by 4 miles wide, and is surrounded by mountains, many of which are 5000 feet in height. The plain consists of pastoral country, and is noted for its hot springs.

The Amuri District, in the basins of the Waiau-ua and the Hurunui Rivers, contains a large extent of level country and rolling downs occupied by sheep-stations.

The Plains of Canterbury.—These consist of the great extent of level country called the Canterbury Plain, and the small Mackenzie Plain. The Canterbury Plain is by far the largest level tract in the colony. It is 150 miles in length, with a greatest breadth of 40 miles, and has an area of 2,500,000 acres.

The Canterbury Plain extends from the Ashley River to the Opihi, and constitutes the great wheat-growing district of the colony. It is also one of the most important sheep-farming districts in New Zealand. Its business centre is Christchurch, but numerous smaller towns have grown up on the plain, among which are Kaiapoi and Rangiora, north of Christchurch, and Rakaia, Ashburton, and Temuka, south of Christchurch. Of late years the value of the land on the plain has been much enhanced by a system of water-races, which supply water throughout the dry areas, and enable the country to be occupied in smaller holdings than would otherwise be possible. In the Ashburton County alone there are 1300 miles of water-races, watering 586,000 acres, and distributing 86,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours.

The Mackenzie Plain lies in the basin of the Tekapo River, and is occupied by large sheep-runs.

The Timaru Downs lie south of the Opihi, and consist of excellent pastoral and agricultural country.

The Plains of Otago.—The chief plains of Otago are the Papakaio Plain in the north, the Taieri Plain in the east, the Maniototo Plain in the middle, and the large Southland Plain in the south.

The Papakaio Plain lies in North Otago, near the mouth of the Waitaki River. It supports a large population engaged in farming, but has no townships of importance, its market-town and port being Oamaru, a few miles from the plain.

The Oamaru Downs extend from the Papakaio Plain to the Kakanui Mountains, and embrace a large extent of fertile agricultural and pastoral land. These downs stretch southwards along the coast to Moeraki, and contain several small townships, among which are Maheno, Herbert, and Hampden.

The Taieri Plain is a very fertile alluvial flat in the lower basin of the Taieri River. It is about 18 miles long by 5 miles wide, and supports a large farming population. Its chief towns are Mosgiel and Outram.

The Tokomairiro Plain lies south of the Taieri Plain, and consists of excellent pastoral and agricultural land. Its chief town is Milton.



HARVESTING IN OTAGO.

The Lower Clutha Plain is near the mouth of the Clutha, and includes the fertile island of Inch Clutha, formed by the branching of the river into two mouths. The Lower Clutha Plain contains excellent farming and dairying land. Its chief town is Balclutha.

The Waiwera, Waipahi, and Tapanui Downs extend from the Clutha to the Maitai, and contain large tracts of good agricultural and pastoral country. The chief townships are Clinton and Tapanui.

The Southland Plain occupies a large area in South Otago, extending from the Mataura River to the Aparima. It is 40 miles long by 26 miles wide, and contains much fertile land supporting a large population engaged in sheep-farming, agriculture, and dairying. Its business centre is Invercargill, and its port is Bluff.

The Five Rivers Plain lies south of the Eyre Mountains, in the upper basin of the Oreti, and produces considerable quantities of grain.

The Waimea Plain lies north of the Hokonui Hills, between the Mataura and Oreti. Wool and grain are its chief products, and its chief township is Riversdale.

The Maniototo Plain lies in the basin of the Upper Taieri, and has a length of 28 miles, with an average breadth of 10 miles. Oats and wheat are grown on the plain, and sheep-farming and gold-mining are largely followed. The chief town is Naseby.

The Idaburn Valley lies to the west of the Rongh Ridges, and forms a plain about 25 miles long by 4 miles wide.

The Manuherikia Valley forms a plain about 35 miles long by 4 miles wide, and is occupied chiefly by sheep-stations. Its chief township is Ophir, a gold-mining centre.

Water-Parting.—The chief water-parting of the South Island may be indicated by an irregular line drawn from Cape Jackson to Puysegur Point, following the ridges of the St. Arnaud Range, Spencer Range, Southern Alps, and the mountains of West Otago.

This water-parting divides the rivers flowing to the east coast from those flowing to the west coast and to Tasman Bay. To the west of the water-parting the country is almost entirely covered with forest. To the east of the water-parting the greater part of the island is absolutely treeless. In the south of Otago, however, a wide belt of timber extends, with few interruptions, from Nugget Point to Puysegur Point.

RIVERS.—The rivers on the east of the water-parting of the South Island may be divided into three groups :—

1. Those flowing in a north-easterly direction.
2. Those flowing in an easterly direction.
3. Those flowing in a southerly direction.

1. Rivers Flowing North-east.—These are the Wairau, Awatere, and Clarence, which flow north-east through Marlborough.

The Wairau, from the Spencer Mountains, flows into Cloudy Bay. It passes through very mountainous country, but as it approaches the sea its valley opens out into the fertile Wairau Plain on which Blenheim is situated.

The Awatere flows into Cook Strait, and the Clarence into the Pacific Ocean. These rivers drain very mountainous country in which there is little population.

2. Rivers Flowing East. — The most important rivers flowing in an easterly direction are the Waiau-ua, Hurunui, Waimakariri, Rakaia, Ashburton, Rangitata, and Waitaki.

In their lower course some of these rivers have cut wide shallow beds, often a mile in width, through which the waters branch into numerous shingly channels. This is most noticeable in the Waimakariri, Rakaia, and Rangitata.

The Waiau-ua rises in the Spencer Mountains, and flows in an easterly direction through the southern part of the Provincial District of Nelson, into the Pacific Ocean. Its basin is occupied chiefly by large sheep-stations.

The Hurunui (85 miles) rises in the Southern Alps and flows east between Nelson and Canterbury into the Pacific Ocean.

The basin of the Hurunui consists chiefly of pastoral country. The only townships in its basin are Culverden a few miles north, and Waikari a few miles south of the river.

The Waipara and Ashley flow east through North Canterbury into Pegasus Bay. North of the Ashley the country consists of undulating downs. South of the Ashley is the Canterbury Plain.

The Waimakariri (90 miles) rises in the Southern Alps, near Arthur's Pass, and flows east through Canterbury into Pegasus Bay.

On the upper waters of the Waimakariri, in the midst of the Southern Alps, is Bealey, the half-way township on the West Coast Road. After flowing through many miles of mountainous country the river enters upon the Canterbury Plain, a few miles from Springfield. Near its mouth are Belfast and Kaiapoi.

The Selwyn, from the Malvern Hills, flows south-east across the Canterbury Plain into Lake Ellesmere.

The Rakaia (85 miles), Ashburton (65 miles), and Rangitata (75 miles) rise in the Southern Alps, pass through many miles of mountainous country, and then flow across the Canterbury Plain into Canterbury Bight.

On the plain in the lower basins of these rivers is a large population engaged in agriculture and sheepfarming. The chief towns are Rakaia on the Rakaia, and Ashburton on the Ashburton.

The Orari and Opihi flow south-east through South Canterbury into Canterbury Bight. These rivers and their tributaries contain some of the most famous trout-fishing waters in New Zealand. Between the Orari and Opihi are the rich farming lands around Geraldine, Orari, Winchester and Temuka.

The Waitaki (75 miles) flows south-east between Canterbury and Otago into the Pacific Ocean. It is formed by the union of the Tekapo, Pukaki, and Ohau Rivers, and receives the Ahuriri from Otago, and the Hakataramea from Canterbury.

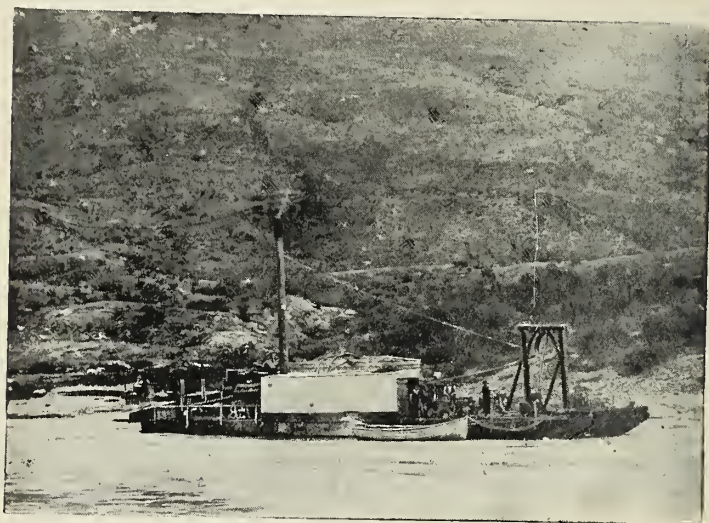
The Tekapo flows from Lake Tekapo, the Pukaki from Lake Pukaki, and the Ohau from Lake Ohau. These lakes are fed by numerous streams from the glaciers and snow-fields on the Southern Alps, the largest stream being the Tasman River, which flows from Mount Cook into Lake Pukaki.

The upper portion of the Waitaki basin is mountainous country, occupied only by large sheep-stations. Its lower valley contains a strip of level agricultural land, on which the townships of Kurow and Duntroon are situated, and near its mouth it widens out into the Papakaio Plain.

3. Rivers Flowing South. — The Taieri, Clutha, Mataura, Oreti, Aparima, and Waiau flow south through Otago into the Pacific Ocean.

The Taieri rises in the Lammerlaw Mountains, and flows for many miles in a northerly direction, then turns, and flows south into the Pacific Ocean.

In its higher course the Taieri passes through the Maniototo Plain, and drains much hilly and mountainous country, in which sheep-farming and gold-mining are followed. The chief townships in its upper basin are Naseby, Hyde, and Middelmarsh. The lower Taieri flows through the fertile Taieri Plain; on which Outram, Mosgiel, and Allanton are situated.



DREDGING ON THE CLUTHA RIVER.

The Clutha (150 miles) issues from Lake Wanaka, and flows south through Otago into the Pacific Ocean. Its chief tributaries are the Hawea from Lake Hawea, the Kawarau from Lake Wakatipu, the Manuherikia from the east, and the Pomahaka from the west. After its junction with the Kawarau, the Clutha is known locally as the Molyneux.

The Clutha is the largest river in New Zealand, being fed by the waters of Lakes Hawea, Wanaka, and Wakatipu, which, in their turn, are filled by large rivers flowing from the snow-clad mountains of the Southern

Alps and Western Otago. The Clutha drains an area of upwards of 8,000 square miles, which is about double the area drained by the Waitaki or by the Waikato, and discharges into the sea one million cubic feet of water per minute.

Throughout nearly the whole of its course the Clutha flows in a narrow rock-bound channel, passing through very hilly and mountainous country, in which wool-growing and gold-mining are the chief occupations of the people. Quantities of gold are obtained from the bed of the river by means of dredges. The chief townships on the upper and middle course of the Clutha are Cromwell, Clyde, Alexandra and Roxburgh. Near its mouth are Balclutha and Kaitangata.

The Hawea has a short course from Lake Hawea to its junction with the Clutha near Pembroke. The Kawarau, from Lake Wakatipu, flows through a long gorge and joins the Clutha at Cromwell. Its chief tributary is the Shotover.

The Manuherikia flows south through a wide valley and joins the Clutha at Alexandra. The Pomahaka rises to the west of Roxburgh, and flows in a southerly direction through hilly country, joining the Clutha some miles above Balclutha.

The Mataura rises in the Eyre Mountains, to the west of Kingston, and flows south through Otago into Toetoes Bay.

After leaving the mountainous country near Lake Wakatipu, the Mataura flows through the Waimea Plain, on which Riversdale is situated, and then passes through the fertile farming and dairying country in which Gore, Mataura, Edendale, and Wyndham are the chief centres. At its mouth is Fortrose.

The Oreti rises in the Thomson Mountains, to the west of Lake Wakatipu, and flows south through Otago into New River Harbour near Invercargill.

The upper basin of the Oreti is occupied by large sheep-runs, but its middle and lower course passes through well-settled farming country, in which Lumsden, Dipton, and Winton are the chief townships.

The Aparima, from the Takitimu Mountains, flows south through timbered country and farming districts. In its basin are Nightcaps and Otatau, and at its mouth is Riverton.

The Waiau flows from Lake Te Anau into Lake Manapouri, and from Lake Manapouri it flows south into Te Waewae Bay. Its chief tributary is the Mararoa.

Rivers on the Western Slope.—The rivers on the west of the water-parting of the South Island may be divided into two groups :—

1. Those flowing to the west coast.
2. Those flowing to the north coast.

In the west of Otago the mountains rise abruptly from the coast, hence from Preservation Inlet to Milford Sound there are no rivers of importance. In Westland the Southern Alps recede gradually from the coast, and numerous short rapid rivers are formed. Owing to the great rainfall on the west coast many of the rivers, though short, are of great volume. Innumerable mountain torrents, in many cases fed by glaciers, pour down the slopes of the Southern Alps and swell the rivers of this district.

1. Rivers Flowing to the West Coast.—The chief rivers flowing to the west coast are the **Hollyford**, in Otago, the **Haast**, **Hokitika**, and **Taramakau**, in Westland, and the **Grey** and **Buller**, in Nelson.

The **Hollyford**, from the Darran Mountains, flows north through Otago into the Tasman Sea.

The **Haast** flows west, the **Hokitika** flows north, and the **Taramakau** flows west, through Westland, into the Tasman Sea.

The **Grey River**, from the Spencer Mountains, flows west through Nelson into the Tasman Sea.

The **Grey River** flows through forest-clad mountainous country, in which saw-milling, gold-mining, and coal-mining are the chief occupations of the people. The towns on its banks are **Ahaura**, **Brunnerton**, **Cobden**, and **Greymouth**.

The **Buller** has its source in Lake Rotoiti, at the foot of the St. Arnaud Range, and flows west through Nelson into Karamea Bight.

The **Buller** winds among the great mountain groups of Nelson, passing through a succession of magnificent gorges. Its middle basin contains a small population engaged chiefly in gold-mining at the small townships of **Murchison** and **Lyell**. At its mouth is **Westport**. From the south it receives the **Inangahua**, on which **Reefton** is situated.

2. **Rivers Flowing to the North Coast.**—The chief rivers flowing to the north coast are the **Takaka** and **Motueka**.

The **Takaka** flows north through Nelson into Golden Bay. In its basin are saw-mills and butter-factories, and near its mouth is the township of **Takaka**.

The **Motueka** rises in the **St. Arnaud Range**, and flows north through Nelson into Tasman Bay. In its basin fruit-growing, hop-growing, dairying and sheep-farming are the chief industries, and near its mouth is the township of **Motueka**.

The **Waimea** drains the fertile **Waimea Plain** and flows north into Tasman Bay. It is a short river formed by the union of the **Wai-iti** and **Wai-roa**. In the valley of the **Wai-iti**, hop-growing, fruit-growing, and dairying are the chief industries, and the principal townships are **Foxhill**, **Wakefield**, **Spring Grove**, and **Brightwater**.

LAKES.—The South Island contains a great number of lakes, the largest of which lie among the mountains in the west and south-west of the island. Many of these lakes are of great length and depth, but are generally not more than four miles in width.

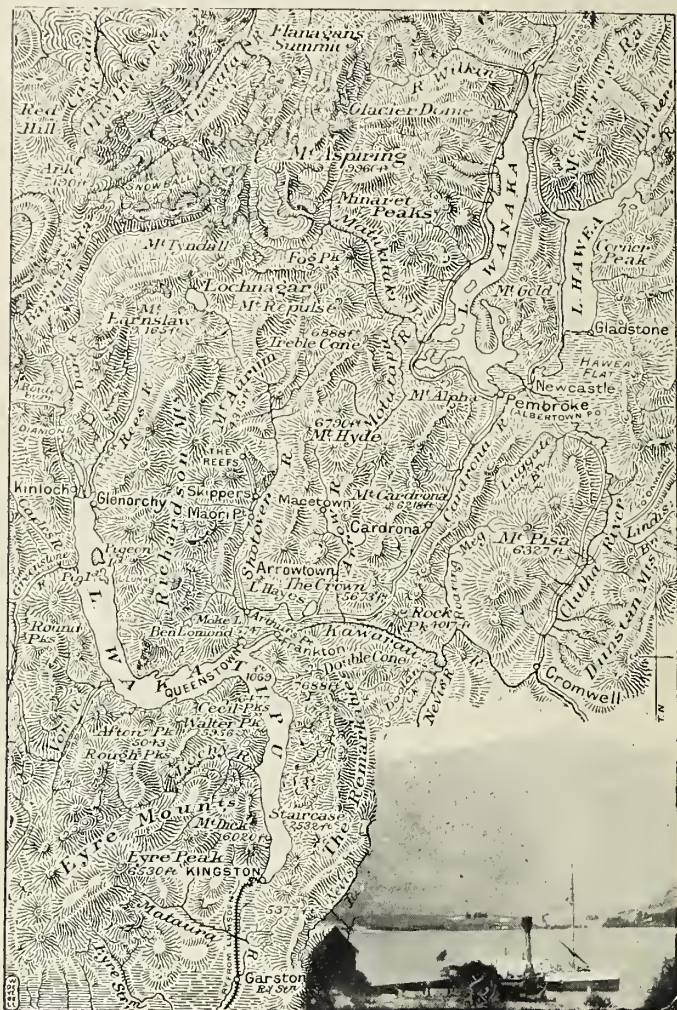
Lakes of Nelson.—The largest lakes in Nelson are **Roto-roa** and **Roto-iti**.

Roto-roa and **Roto-iti** are beautiful Alpine lakes situated at the foot of the lofty **St. Arnaud Range**, and are drained by the **Buller River**. **Roto-roa** is about 7 miles long, and is 1,620 feet above the level of the sea. **Roto-iti** is about 5 miles long, and is 1,800 feet above sea-level.

Minor Lakes.—Lake **Tennyson** is situated on the eastern flank of the **Spencer mountains**, 3,600 feet above sea-level. It is only 2 miles in length, and is drained by the **Clarence River**. Lake **Christabel** is a small lake at the source of the **Grey River**. Lake **Sumner** is on the boundary between Nelson and Canterbury, and is drained by the **Hurunui River**.

Lakes of Westland.—These lakes are all noted for their beautiful forest-clad scenery, but none of them are of great size, the largest being **Brunner** and **Kanieri**.

Lake **Brunner** lies south of the **Grey River**, and is drained by the **Arnold**, a tributary of the **Grey**. It is about 6 miles long and 3 miles wide. Lake **Hochstetter** is a small lake situated to the north-east of Lake **Brunner**.



WAKATIPU AND WANAKA DISTRICT.

Lake Kanieri lies to the east of Hokitika. It is about 6 miles long and 2 miles wide. Lake Mahinapua lies south of Hokitika, near the coast, and Lake Mapourika lies much farther south.

Canterbury Lakes.—The chief Canterbury lakes are Lake Ellesmere in the east, Lake Coleridge in the west, and Lakes Tekapo, Pukaki, and Ohau, in the south-west of the Provincial District.

Lake Ellesmere is a wide sheet of shallow water situated to the west of Banks Peninsula. It is separated from the sea by a narrow shingle-spit, through which at certain seasons the flood-waters force a channel to the ocean.

Lake Coleridge and the smaller Lake Heron are in the upper Rakaia basin, among the spurs of the Southern Alps. Lake Coleridge is about 10 miles long, and is 1,667 feet above sea-level.

Lakes Tekapo, Pukaki, and Ohau are situated in the long narrow valleys lying between the branches of the Southern Alps, and are filled by large rivers flowing from Mt. Cook and its neighbourhood. Their waters, being glacier-fed, are of an opal tint. From these lakes flow the rushing waters of the Tekapo, Pukaki, and Ohau rivers, which unite and form the Waitaki river.

Lake Tekapo is 15 miles long, and varies from 1 to 3 miles in width. Its surface is 2,325 feet above the level of the sea. Lake Pukaki is 11 miles long, with an average width of about 4 miles. It is 1,588 feet above sea-level. Lake Ohau is 11 miles long, and from 1 to 3 miles wide. It is 1,720 feet above sea-level.

Otago Lakes.—The chief lakes in Otago are Hawea, Wanaka, Wakatipu, Te Anau, and Manapouri. These lakes lie among the lofty ranges of Western Otago, and are famous for the grandeur and beauty of their mountain scenery. Wakatipu is the largest lake, and Manapouri the deepest lake in New Zealand. The most frequented of the South Island lakes is Lake Wakatipu, which can be reached in a day from Dunedin or Invercargill by train.

From the glaciers and snowfields of the Southern Alps and Western Otago many large streams pour their waters into Lakes Hawea, Wanaka, and Wakatipu. In summer, when these streams are swollen by the melting snows, the flood-waters are distributed over the broad expanse of these great natural reservoirs, and the southern plains are thus saved from disastrous floods.



TE ANAU AND MANAPOURI DISTRICT.

Lake Hawea is about 20 miles long and 3 miles wide. Its surface is 1,062 feet above the sea. It is drained by the Hawea River, which flows into the Clutha. The ranges in its vicinity are the home of thousands of red-deer.

Lake Wanaka is about 30 miles long, and from 1 to 3 miles in width. Its surface is 928 feet above sea-level. It is drained by the Clutha River. Its lofty mountains and beautiful bays, its pebbly beaches and wooded islets make Wanaka one of the most charming lakes in the colony. At its southern extremity is Pembroke, from which steamers run to various parts of the lake.

Lake Wakatipu is 50 miles long, and varies from 1 to 3 miles in width, with a total area of 114 square miles. Its surface is 1,069 feet above sea-level, and its depth is 1,242 feet. Its bottom is therefore below the level of the sea. It is drained by the Kawarau River, which leaves the lake near Queenstown. The south end of the lake has no outlet, being blocked up by a terminal moraine. Wakatipu is surrounded by mountains from 5,000 to 7,000 feet in height, and the scenery is remarkable for its rugged grandeur. At the south end of Lake Wakatipu is Kingston, the terminus of the railway from Dunedin and Invercargill. Half-way up the lake is Queenstown, beautifully situated on a small bay at the foot of Ben Lomond (5,747 feet). At the head of the lake is the small settlement called Glenorchy. Steamers run regularly between Kingston, Queenstown, and Glenorchy.

Lake Te Anau is 38 miles in length, and from 1 to 6 miles in width. On its western side are three arms or fjords from 10 to 18 miles long and from 1 to 3 miles wide. These fjords are noted for the grandeur of their scenery, which resembles that of the West Coast Sounds. Te Anau is the largest lake in the South Island, its area being 132 square miles. Its surface is 694 feet above sea-level, and it is drained by the Waiau River. From Marakura, the small settlement at the south end of the lake, steamers convey tourists to the western arms and to the head of the lake.

Lake Manapouri extends east and west for about 16 miles, with several wide bays running south. Its total area is about 40 square miles. Its surface is 597 feet above sea-level, and it reaches the great depth of 1,458 feet, the bottom of the lake being 861 feet below the level of the sea. It is drained by the Waiau River. Manapouri is generally considered to be the most beautiful lake in the colony. There is an accommodation house at the lake, and a small steamer conveys tourists to the numerous coves and islands.

Monowai, Hauroto, and Poteriteri are long narrow lakes in the south-west of Otago, between Lake Manapouri and the south coast. They are surrounded by wooded mountains and are difficult of access. Hakapoua is a smaller lake near the south coast.



OTIRA GORGE.

Minor Lakes.—There are many small lakes among the Otago mountains, most of which are famous for their beauty. Lake Mavora lies among the lofty mountains between Lake Wakatipu and Lake Te Anau, and is drained by the Mararoa River. Lake Ada is in the Arthur Valley, between Milford Sound and the Sutherland Falls. Lake McKerrow lies in the Hollyford Valley, to the north of Milford Sound.

In the east of Otago are Lakes Waipori and Waihola, in the lower Taieri basin, and Lakes Tuakitoto and Kaitangata, near the mouth of the Clutha River.

PLACES OF INTEREST TO TOURISTS.—The South Island is remarkable for its lofty mountains and their magnificent glaciers, for its beautiful lakes, and for the deep sounds or fjords on the west coast.

Beginning at the north, the chief places of interest include the Marlborough Sounds, the Buller Road, the West Coast Road, Mount Cook, the Otago Lakes, and the West Coast Sounds. The Hanmer Springs are visited more largely by invalids than by tourists.

INTERNAL COMMUNICATION.—Owing to the great mountain masses occupying Nelson and Marlborough, there is little overland traffic between those districts and Canterbury. But a long route, much frequented by travellers and tourists, zigzags across the island, partly by rail and partly by road, from Nelson to the West Coast, and from the West Coast to Christchurch.

On the eastern slope of the island all the large towns are connected by the Hurunui-Bluff Railway.

Picton—Seddon Railway (34 miles).—This line runs south from Picton to Blenheim, and on to Seddon, a small settlement on the Awatere.

Coach Route.—Seddon to Culverden (160 miles).—From Seddon a coach road runs south along the sea-coast to Kaikoura. The road then runs inland to Culverden, where the railway from Christchurch is met. This road skirts mountainous country, occupied chiefly by large sheep-stations, and containing few inhabitants.

Coach Route.—Blenheim to Nelson (78 miles).—Coaches run from Blenheim to Nelson, touching at the small township of Havelock, and passing through mountainous and forest-clad country in which the scenery is very beautiful.



SOUTH ISLAND: RAILWAYS.

Nelson—Motupiko Railway (31 miles).—This line runs south-west across the Waimea Plain, on which farming, hop-growing, and fruit-growing are the chief industries.

This line touches at the small townships of Stoke, Richmond, Brightwater, Spring Grove, Wakefield, and Foxhill, then enters the mountainous country by a tunnel through Spooner's Range, and ends at Motupiko.

Coach route. — Motupiko to Reefton (98 miles). — From Motupiko coaches run south-west through mountainous and forest-clad country to Reefton, where the railway from Greymouth is met. The country is very thinly populated, but the scenery is magnificent.

Westport Road. — A coach road branches off at Inangahua Junction and runs to Westport (27 miles), passing through beautiful gorges.

West Coast Railways.—These are the Westport Railway, and the three lines running from Greymouth to Reefton, to Hokitika, and to Otira.

Westport-Mokihinui railway (31 miles).—This line runs along the coast north of Westport, at the foot of high hills from which quantities of coal are lowered to the railway. It passes through the small settlements of Waimangaroa, Granity and Seddonville, and ends at the Mokihinui Mine.

Greymouth-Reefton Railway (46 miles).—This line runs north-east from Greymouth through the coal-mining town of Brunnerton and the gold-mining township of Ahaura, passing through wooded mountainous country, and ending at Reefton.

Greymouth-Hokitika Railway (24 miles).—This line runs south along the coast from Greymouth to Hokitika, passing near Kumara and Stafford, which are a few miles inland.

Greymouth-Otira Railway (50 miles).—This line runs to Brunnerton, then passes through splendid forests and ends at Otira, in the famous Otira Gorge.

Coach Route.—Otira to Springfield (63 miles).—From Otira the West Coast Road winds through the Southern Alps, crossing Arthur's Pass (3,038 feet) and Porter's Pass (3,100 feet), and ending at Springfield, on the Canterbury Plain, where the railway from Christchurch is met. This is one of the most famous roads in the colony, and its magnificent scenery has often been described by celebrated travellers.

Hurunui—Bluff Railway (455 miles).—The great railway line of the South Island is the Hurunui-Bluff Railway, which extends from Culverden to the Bluff, a distance of 455 miles. This line, with its branches, connects all the important towns of Canterbury and Otago with Christchurch, Dunedin, and Invercargill.

The Hurunui-Bluff Railway runs through the great area of pastoral and agricultural country on the eastern slope of the South Island. In North Canterbury the line reaches an elevation of 790 feet near Waikari, but in the long stretch from Christchurch to Dunedin there is no station higher than Chertsey (378 feet), a few miles south of Rakaia. Between Dunedin and Bluff the highest point reached is Arthurton (402 feet), between Clinton and Gore.

Culverden-Christchurch Section (69 miles).—From the small township of Culverden the line runs south through undulating country, in which it touches at Waikari and Amberley, then runs over the Canterbury Plain to Christchurch, touching at Rangiora, Kaiapoi, and Belfast.

Coach Route.—Coaches run north from Culverden to Hanmer Springs (24 miles).

Branch Lines.—In North Canterbury branch lines run inland across the Canterbury Plain from Rangiora and from Kaiapoi, meeting at Oxford, and continuing to Sheffield and Springfield.

Short lines from Christchurch.—These are the Lyttelton line, the Southbridge line, and the Springfield line.

The Lyttelton line (7 miles) connects Christchurch with its port. Between Christchurch and Lyttelton is the steep range of the Port Hills, through which the line passes by a tunnel a mile and a half long.

The Southbridge line (31 miles) runs in a southerly direction through a closely settled farming district, touching at Lincoln, Springston, Doyleston, and Leeston, and ending at Southbridge. A branch line runs from Lincoln to Little River.

The Springfield line (44 miles) branches off from the main south line at Rolleston Junction and runs through the small townships of Darfield, Sheffield, and Springfield. As far as the eye can see, the country is quite level from Christchurch to the foot of the Southern Alps, but the great slope of the plain is shown by the fact that this railway rises from 13 feet above sea-level at Christchurch to 1,252 feet at Springfield.

Christchurch-Dunedin Section (230 miles).—Between Christchurch and Dunedin the chief towns passed through are Rakaia, Ashburton, Temuka, Timaru, Oamaru, Hampden, Palmerston, and Waikouaiti.

Branch Lines.—In South Canterbury branch lines run inland from Rakaia to Methven, Ashburton to Springburn, Timaru to Fairlie, and Studholme to Waimate and Waiho Downs. In North Otago branches run inland from Oamaru to Kurow, to Ngapara, and to Tokaraki, and from Palmerston to Dunback.

The Fairlie branch line (39 miles) runs from Timaru through Pleasant Point to Fairlie, passing through the farming and pastoral country in the basin of the Opihi. From Fairlie coaches run in the summer months to the Hermitage at the foot of Mt. Cook (96 miles).

The Kurow branch line (42 miles), which runs from Oamaru through Duntroon to Kurow, follows the valley of the Waitaki River. From Kurow coaches run in the summer months to the Hermitage (104 miles).

Dunedin-Invercargill Section (139 miles).—Between Dunedin and Invercargill the most important towns at which the line touches are Mosgiel, Milton, Balclutha, Gore, and Mataura. From Invercargill the line continues south for 17 miles to the Bluff.

Branch Lines.—In South Otago the branch lines are the Otago Central Railway, and the shorter lines from Mosgiel to Outram, Milton to Lawrence, Stirling to Kaitangata, Balclutha to Owaka, and Waipahi to Tapanui and Heriot.

Otago Central Railway.—This line branches off near Mosgiel, and runs for 100 miles in the valley of the Taieri River, passing through large sheep-runs, and touching at the small townships of Middlemarch and Hyde. From Ida Valley, the terminus of the line, coaches run to Alexandra, Clyde, and Cromwell.

Coach Route.—Lawrence to Queenstown (133 miles).—From Lawrence coaches run to Queenstown, on Lake Wakatipu, passing through the pastoral and gold-mining district of Central Otago. This route follows the valley of the Clutha River, touching at Roxburgh, Alexandra, Clyde, and Cromwell. From Cromwell and from Queenstown coaches run to Pembroke, on Lake Wanaka.

Invercargill Lines.—The chief lines from Invercargill are those running north to Kingston, and west to Orepuki.

Invercargill-Kingston Railway (87 miles).—This line runs north from Invercargill, passing through Winton, Dipton, and Lumsden, on the Oreti River, and ending at Kingston, on Lake Wakatipu. From Kingston steamers run to Queenstown, and on to the small settlement of Glenorchy, at the head of Lake Wakatipu.

Invercargill-Orepuki Railway (43 miles).—This line runs in a westerly direction from Invercargill, through Riverton, to Orepuki. A branch from this line runs north through Otautau to the coal-mining settlement at Nightcaps.

Waimea Plain Line (37 miles).—A line runs across the Waimea Plain from Gore to Lumsden, touching at Riversdale.

Tourist Routes.—Coaches run from Lumsden to Te Anau (52 miles), and a steamer conveys passengers to the head of the lake, from which a track leads by way of McKinnon's Pass and the Sutherland Falls to Milford Sound. Coaches also run from Lumsden to Manapouri (52 miles).

STEWART ISLAND.

This island is about 50 miles in length, and 25 miles in greatest breadth. Most of the island is rugged and forest-clad. The highest peak is Mount Anglem (3,200 feet). Stewart Island has a population of about 270 Europeans and 100 Maoris. The chief settlement is Oban on Half-moon Bay. The principal occupation of the people is fishing, and quantities of oysters and blue cod are exported.

Stewart Island is a great holiday resort during the summer months, the chief attraction being the picturesque scenery of its inlets, the most important of which are Half-moon Bay, Paterson Inlet, Horse-shoe Bay, Port William, and Port Pegasus.

PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS.

Area and Population.—The following table shows the area of each of the Provincial Districts, together with the distribution of the population according to the last census.

Provincial Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	European Population.
Auckland	25,740	176,000
Otago	25,480	173,000
Canterbury	14,000	143,000
Wellington	11,000	141,000
Nelson	10,260	38,000
Taranaki	3,300	38,000
Hawke's Bay	4,410	35,000
Westland	4,640	14,000
Marlborough	4,750	13,000

PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF AUCKLAND.

General Description.—The Provincial District of Auckland possesses numerous harbours, affording a great extent of internal navigable waters. It is a district of valuable forests and worthless pumice country, of pastoral hills and agricultural plains, of volcanic cones and boiling springs. It contains gold-fields, coal-fields, and gum-fields.

Products.—The chief products are timber, gold, wool, meat, dairy produce, kauri gum, coal, hemp, fruit, and maize.

The special products of the Auckland Peninsula are timber, coal, gum, dairy produce, and fruit. The chief products of the Cape Colville Peninsula are gold and timber. The chief products of the Waikato basin are wool, dairy produce, hemp, and grain. The special products of the Poverty Bay District are wool, frozen meat, maize, and dairy produce.

Auckland (67,000), on Waitemata Harbour, is the chief port and commercial centre of the Provincial District of Auckland.

The city of Auckland occupies a splendid commercial position, being conveniently situated for trading with Australia on the one side, and with the Pacific Islands and America on the other. To the north are districts rich in timber and coal, and suitable for fruit-growing. To the south are



PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF AUCKLAND.

the fertile farming and dairying lands in the basin of the Waikato. Its harbour is one of the finest in the colony, and has two large graving-docks.

The land around Auckland is undulating, and is dotted over with the cones of numerous extinct volcanoes. The view from Mt. Eden (644 feet) is extensive and picturesque, including the city and suburbs, villages and farms, wide bays and narrow winding inlets. Among the chief industries of the town are ship-building, boat-building, sugar-refining, rope-making, etc.

Suburbs.—The following boroughs are considered as suburbs of Auckland:—Birkenhead, Devonport, Newmarket, Grey Lynn, and Parnell. In addition to these boroughs a number of road-districts are also included as suburbs. The population of Auckland City is 34,000, and the suburbs contain 33,000.

Waiwera (60) is a holiday resort north of Auckland, on Hauraki Gulf, and is noted for its hot springs.

Warkworth (570), on an inlet of Hauraki Gulf north of Auckland, is the centre of many dairy-farms, and has large lime and cement works.

Whangarei (1,500), on Whangarei Harbour, exports quantities of coal and timber.

Whangarei is the port and business centre of an agricultural and pastoral district, containing sheep-farms, dairy-farms, orchards, and orange-groves, but the chief support of the town is derived from the coal-mining and timber industries along the railway line to the north.

Kamo (260), four miles north of Whangarei, has coal-mines and warm mineral springs. Kamo water is bottled, and sold throughout the colony. Dairy-farming is increasing in the district.

Hikurangi (500), north of Whangarei, eleven miles by rail, is an important coal-mining township.

Russell (200), on the Bay of Islands, is the oldest settlement in the colony. It has an excellent harbour, and was originally an important whaling station, but is now only a fishing village.

Kawakawa (260), on the Kawakawa River, south of the Bay of Islands, is the centre of a coal-mining and gum-digging district. It is connected by a short railway line with Opua (60) a small port on the Bay of Islands.

Whangaroa (100), on Whangaroa Bay, exports timber and gum, and is noted for its beautiful scenery.

Mangonui (250), on Doubtless Bay, exports timber and gum.

Helensville (530), on Kaipara Harbour, has considerable shipping trade with the numerous small ports on the harbour, and exports balt timber.

Port Albert (200), on an inlet of Kaipara Harbour, has several saw-mills and does a large timber trade.

Dargaville (500), Aratapu (500), and Te Kopuru (300), are near each other on the Wairoa River. They are the centres of saw-milling and gum-digging settlements. Kaihu (100) is a saw-milling settlement north of Dargaville.

Rawene (100) and Kohukohu (130) are small ports on Hokianga Harbour, with exports of kauri timber and kauri gum.

Onehunga (3,000), on Manukau Harbour, is the port for the city of Auckland on the west coast. It has a considerable shipping trade, and its passenger traffic with New Plymouth and Wellington is important. It has a woollen mill.

Panmure (250), south of Auckland, on Tamaki River, is a farming settlement with tanneries.

Otahuhu (1,200) is south of Auckland on Tamaki River. The isthmus is here only a mile wide. Otahuhu has manure and acid works, soap and candle works, etc.

Papakura (280), on Manukau Harbour, is a small farming settlement with a saw-mill.

Pukekohe (500), is situated between Manukau Harbour and the Waikato River, in a well-settled farming district with a butter factory.

Mercer (200), on the Waikato River, is the centre of dairy-farms and flax-mills.

Huntly (600), on the Waikato River, has important coal mines. It has also a pottery, and brick and tile works.

Ngaruawahia (250), at the junction of the Waikato and Waipa Rivers, is the centre of a farming district in which dairying is making rapid progress. It has a creamery, brewery, and cooperage.

Hamilton (1,250), on the Waikato River, is the business centre of a large farming and dairying district. It has a flour-mill, flax-mill, creamery, soap factories, etc.

Ohaupo (250), is situated between the Waikato and Waipa Rivers, in a dairying and farming district.

Cambridge (1,000), on the Waikato River, is the centre of a rich farming, dairying, and fruit-growing district, and has a Government Sanatorium for consumptives.

Te Awamutu (350), on a tributary of the Waipa, is the centre of a wheat-growing, dairying, and sheep-farming district, with a flour-mill, creameries, and flax-mill. Kihikihi (220), four miles from Te Awamutu, is situated in a sheep-farming and dairying district. Pirongia (100), on the Waipa River, is surrounded by small farms.

Otorohanga (150), on the Waipa River, is supported chiefly by its timber trade. A few miles from Otorohanga are the famous Waitomo Caves. Te Kuiti (130), on a tributary of the Waipa, is a small settlement in a sheep-farming district.

Raglan (100) on Whangaroa Harbour, and Kawhia (150) on Kawhia Harbour, are small ports in the south-west of the district.

Morrinsville (300), on the Piako River, is the centre of a farming and grazing district.

Te Aroha (900), on the Waihou River, at the foot of Mt. Te Aroha, is famous for its mineral springs.

Excellent baths have been erected at Te Aroha for the use of tourists and invalids. Dairying is increasing in the district, and a butter factory has been established.

Paeroa (1,500) on the Ohinemuri River, is the railway station for the rich gold-fields in its vicinity.

Karangahake (1,000), on the Ohinemuri River, has three large gold-mines and batteries.

Waikino (350), on the Ohinemuri River, has a battery with 100 head of stampers.

Waihi (4,000), on the Ohinemuri River, is the centre of the largest quartz-mining operations in the colony.

Waitekauri (300), near the Ohinemuri River, is the scene of large gold-mining operations.

Puriri (150), near the Waihou River, is noted for its cold mineral springs, the water from which is sold throughout the colony.

Thames (4,000), on the Firth of Thames, at the mouth of the Waihou River, is the port and chief business centre of the gold-fields.

Coromandel (1,000), in the Cape Colville Peninsula, on the Firth of Thames, is the centre of a quartz-mining district.

Whitianga (300), on Mercury Bay, has a considerable export of kauri timber.

Tauranga (950), on Tauranga Harbour, is the port of a farming, grazing, and dairying district, with two cheese factories. It has also chemical and sulphuric-acid works.

Te Puke (300) is situated south-east of Tauranga in a maize-growing, sheep-farming, and dairying district, with a cheese factory.

Opotiki (600), on the Bay of Plenty, is the port of an alluvial flat on which quantities of maize are grown.

Whakatane (200), at the mouth of the Wakatane River, is the port of a farming district in which considerable quantities of maize are grown.

Rotorua (900), is the European township that has grown up at Lake Rotorua to meet the requirements of the tourist traffic. It is on the south shore of the lake, near the old Maori village of Ohinemutu.

Many of the springs have valuable curative properties, and a Government Sanatorium and numerous bath-houses have been established at Rotorua, which is much frequented by invalids as well as by tourists. Two miles from Rotorua is the Maori village of Whakarewarewa, with hot springs and geysers.

Taupo (80), on the Waikato River and north shore of Lake Taupo, is a tourist resort famous for the hot springs, geysers, etc., in its vicinity.

Tokaanu (50) is a tourist resort on the south shore of Lake Taupo.

Gisborne (2,700), on Poverty Bay, is the trading centre and port of a large pastoral district. It has freezing works, and exports quantities of frozen meat and wool.

Dairying is now becoming an important industry in the neighbourhood of Poverty Bay, and the district is noted for the excellent quality of its rye-grass seed. Matawhero (200) and Ormond (300) are small townships inland from Gisborne, on the Waipaoa River.

PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF HAWKE'S BAY.

General Description—Hawke's Bay consists for the most part of plains and undulating country, bounded on the west by mountain ranges.

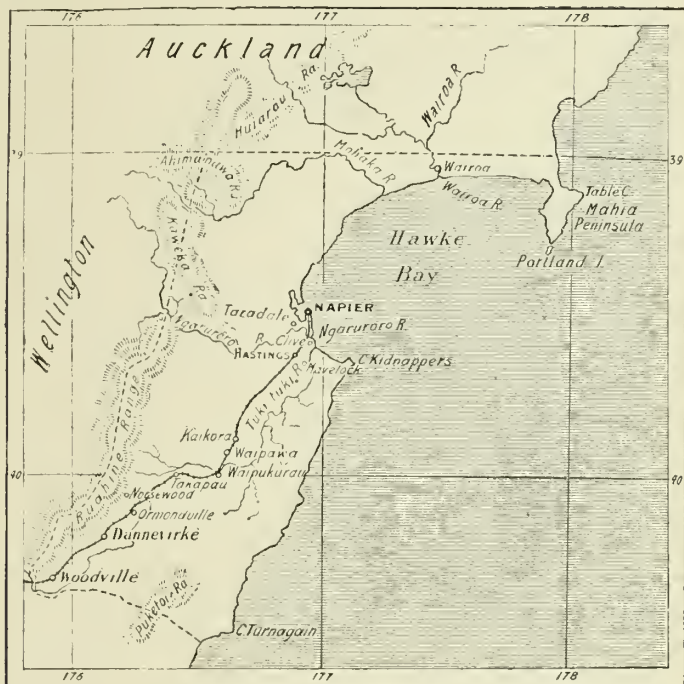
Products.—Hawke's Bay is for the most part a sheep-farming district, exporting large quantities of wool, frozen meat, tallow, and pelts. In the southern portion of the district, timber, butter, and cheese are important products.

Napier (9,000), on Hawke Bay, is the commercial centre and port of the district. It has large freezing works and a woollen mill. The shipping trade is carried on chiefly at Port Ahuriri, a mile from the town.

Wairoa (600), on the Wairoa River, is the port and business centre of an excellent sheep-farming country.

Taradale (760) is a dairying and market-gardening settlement five miles south-west of Napier, with large vineyards.

Clive (400), on the Ngaruroro River, is surrounded by market-gardens and dairy-farms, and has large fellmongeries and wool-scouring works.



PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF HAWKE'S BAY.

Hastings (3,600), near the Ngaruroro, is the chief town on the Heretaunga Plain. It is the centre of a rich pastoral, agricultural and fruit-growing district. There are large meat-freezing works at Tomoana, a mile from the town.

Havelock North (370), two miles from Hastings, is surrounded by a sheep-farming, dairying, and fruit-growing district.

Kaikora (270), north of the Tukituki, is the centre of a pastoral district.

Waipawa (700), on the Waipawa, and Waipukurau (560), on the Tukituki, are surrounded by open, undulating country occupied by large sheep-runs.

Takapau (250) lies south of the Tukituki, in the midst of a sheep-farming district.

Norsewood (600), and Ormondville (460), are situated in the upper basin of the Manawatu, a few miles from the river, in the midst of forest clearings containing sheep-farms, dairy-farms, and saw-mills.

Dannevirke (2,300), in the Upper Manawatu basin, is surrounded by sheep-farms, dairy-farms, and saw-mills.

This town was originally a Danish settlement in the Seventy-mile Bush, and has made rapid progress during recent years.

Woodville (900), three miles from the Manawatu Gorge, is the centre of a prosperous dairying and sheep-farming district, with freezing-works and a cheese-factory.

PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.

General Description. — Wellington contains several clearly defined mountain ranges, and two large areas of level land, but the greater part of the district consists of hilly and broken country, much of which is forest-clad.

Products.—The chief products of Wellington are wool, frozen meat, dairy produce, timber, grain, and hemp.

Wellington (50,000), on Port Nicholson, is the capital of New Zealand, and the chief port and commercial centre of the Provincial District of Wellington.

The progress of Wellington affords an excellent example of the triumph of colonisation over great natural difficulties. The town was hemmed in by the sea in front, and by steep wooded hills at the back. It has expanded by levelling portions of the hills and by reclaiming land from the harbour. The chief business part of the city is built on this reclaimed land. Its harbour is deep and spacious, and its wharfage accommodation is unsurpassed in the colony.

Owing to its position Wellington has become the most important collecting and distributing centre in New Zealand, having a large interchange of trade by coastal steamers with the ports on the east and west of both islands. Wellington has also a large passenger traffic to and from all parts of the colony, Australia, and Great Britain.

The principal manufactories of the city are foundries, timber yards, soap and candle works, boot factories, freezing works, coach-building works, rope and twine works, a match factory, etc.

Suburbs.—Wellington has only two suburban boroughs, namely, Onslow and Karori. The population of the city is 47,300, and of the suburbs 2,700.

Petone (3,800), on Port Nicholson, near the mouth of the Hutt River, has large Government workshops, freezing works, a woollen mill, soap-works, etc.

Lower Hutt (1,800), on the Hutt River, a mile from Petone, has many market gardens.

Featherston (600), near Lake Wairarapa, at the foot of the Rimutaka Range, has dairy-factories and flax-mills.

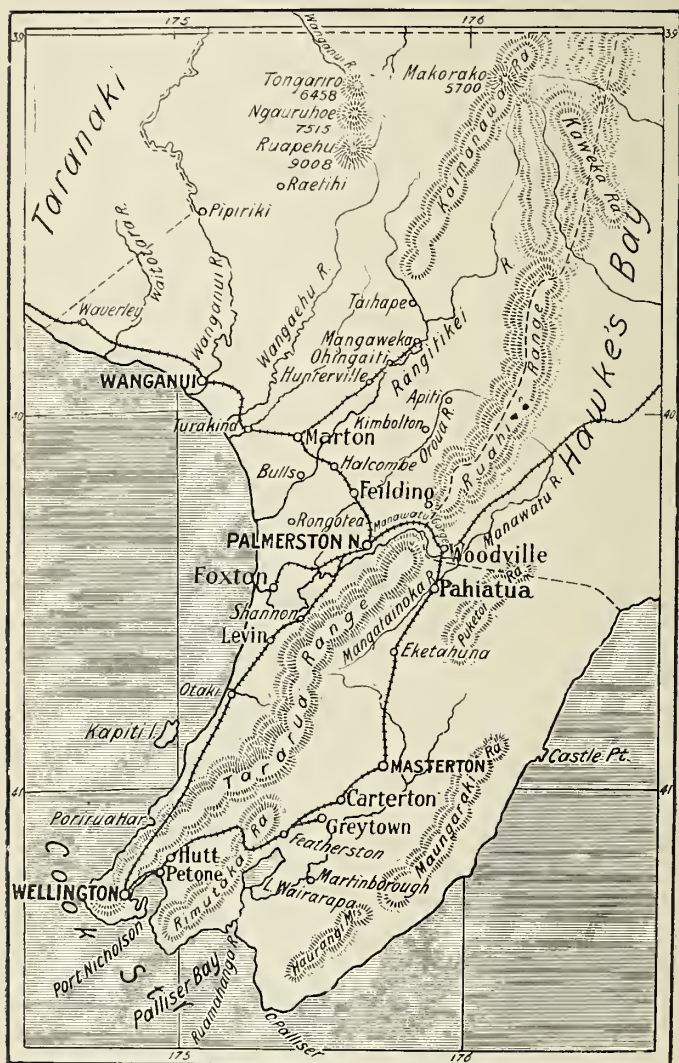
Martinborough (400), on the Ruamahanga River, has flax-mills, and is surrounded by small farms and large sheep-runs. The hilly country at the back affords sportsmen some of the best deer-stalking in the colony.

Greytown (1,100), near the Ruamahanga River, is surrounded by a pastoral and agricultural district in which there is a considerable quantity of timber. There are saw-mills and dairy-factories in the town and neighbourhood.

Carterton (1,200), near the Ruamahanga River, is the centre of an important sheep-farming and dairying district. It has three cheese-factories, flax-mills, and saw-mills.

Masterton (4,000), on a tributary of the Ruamahanga River, is the chief business centre of the Wairarapa Plain. The surrounding district is agricultural and pastoral, and the town has flour-mills, flax-mills, saw-mills, rope-works, a fell mongery, etc.

Mauriceville (200), north of Masterton, is the centre of a lime-burning and dairying district, with a butter-factory.



PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.

Eketahuna (400), on a trihutary of the Mangatainoka, is the centre of a saw-milling, sheep-farming, and dairying district.

Alfredton (200), east of Eketahuna, 12 miles by coach, is the centre of a sheep-farming district.

Pahiatua (1,200), on the Mangatainoka River, is the market-town of a large dairying, saw-milling, and sheep-farming district.

Mangatainoka (200), on the Mangatainoka River, is the centre of a dairying settlement, north of Pahiatua.

Johnsonville (500) lies six miles north of Wellington, and has fellmongeries, etc.

Otaki (500) is situated near the west coast, on the Otaki River. It is supported by an excellent sheep-farming, dairying, and agricultural district, and has a butter-factory.

Levin (800), between the Tararua Range and the west coast, is the centre of a rich sheep-farming, dairying, and saw-milling district. Near Levin is a Government Experimental Farm.

Shannon (270), on the Manawatu River, is a rising township in a sheep-farming and dairying district.

Longburn (250), a mile from the Manawatu River, and 4 miles from Palmerston North, has large freezing-works.

Palmerston North (6,500), a mile from the Manawatu River, is the centre of an extensive pastoral and agricultural district. The town has flour-mills, implement works, sash and door factory, dairy factory, boot factories, etc.

Ashurst (500), near the Manawatu Gorge, is the outlet for a saw-milling and farming district extending for 20 miles up the valley of the Pohangina River.

Foxton (1,200), near the mouth of the Manawatu River, is the port of a rich farming district, with flax-mills, saw-mills, and dairy-factories. Quantities of white-bait are taken from the river.

Feilding (2,300) on the Oroua River, is the business centre of a large district in which sheep-farming, dairying, and agriculture are the chief industries. There are sash and door factories, flour mills, and dairy factories, in the town and neighbourhood.

Kimbolton (200), near the Oroua River, north-east of Feilding, is the centre of a farming and dairying district with a butter-factory.

Apiti (200), near the Oroua River, north-east of Kimbolton, is surrounded by dairy-farms and has a cheese-factory.

Rongotea (300), in the basin of the Oroua, south-west of Feilding, is surrounded by numerous dairy-farms and sheep-farms. It has a butter-factory and a cheese-factory.

Sanson (200), near the Rangitikei River, west of Feilding, is the centre of a farming and dairying community.

Bulls (500), on the Rangitikei River, is the centre of a farming district, with a flour-mill and a flax-mill.

Halcombe (330), near the Rangitikei River, is supported by a district producing timber, wool, and grain.

Marton (1,100), near the Rangitikei River, is the centre of a fertile agricultural and pastoral plain, on which quantities of grain are grown.

Hunterville (570), near the Rangitikei River, is the centre of a sheep-farming district.

Ohingaiti (300), on the Rangitikei River, is the centre of a number of sheep-farms.

Mangaweka (600), on the Rangitikei River, is the centre of a large bush clearing, in which dairying and sheep-farming are the chief pursuits.

Taihape (400), on the Hantapu, a tributary of the Rangitikei, is situated north of Mangaweka, and is the centre of a number of small sheep-farms and dairy-farms.

Turakina (230), on the Turakina River, is surrounded by sheep-farming and agricultural land.

Wanganui (7,300), on the Wanganui River, four miles from its mouth, is the port and trading centre of a large pastoral and agricultural district. The town is accessible only to small steamers. Large steamers lie outside and are loaded by means of lighters. The freezing works are at Castlecliff, at the mouth of the river.

Pipiriki, on the Wanganui River, is a tourist resort with a large accommodation house, but there is no township.

Raetihi (300) is situated in a forest-clearing between Pipiriki and Ruapehu, and is surrounded by small sheep-farms.

Waverley (400) lies about five miles from the coast, between Wanganui and Patea, and is surrounded by excellent sheep-farming, dairying, and grain-growing country. It has a flour-mill, flaxmill, and dairy-factory.

PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF TARANAKI.

General Description.—The western portion of Taranaki is occupied by Mount Egmont, and the eastern portion by very



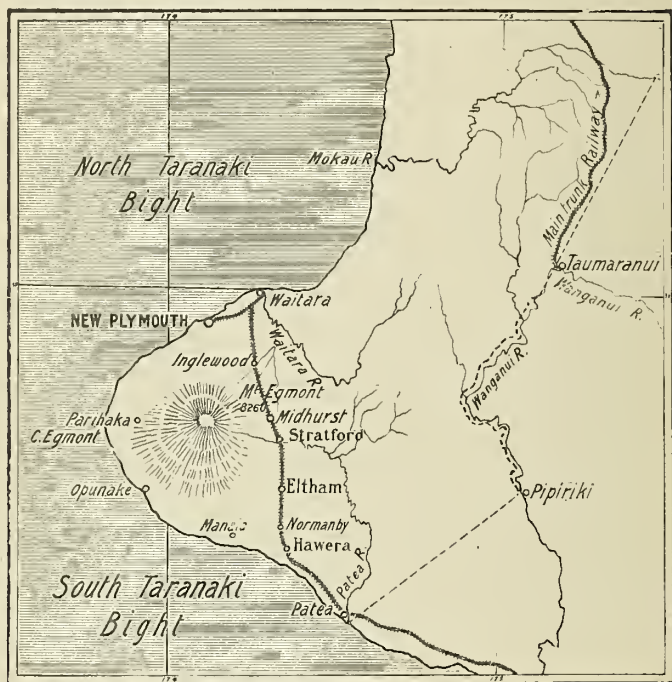
MOUNT EGMONT.

hilly forest-clad country. The greater part of the district is still covered with forest, but numerous clearings have been made along a belt of country extending from the mouth of the Waitara to the mouth of the Patea.

Products.—Taranaki is essentially a dairying district, and its chief products are butter and cheese. Next to these come wool, frozen meat and timber.

New Plymouth (4,400), on the coast, is the principal town and port of Taranaki.

The shipping is done at the Sugar Loaves, two miles from the town, where protection for vessels is afforded by a concrete breakwater. In the town and suburbs are freezing-works, a large bacon-factory, a flour-mill, coach-factories, a butter-keg factory, etc.



PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF TARANAKI.

Waitara (700), near the mouth of the Waitara River, is the port of a sheep-farming district, and has large freezing-works.

Inglewood (700) lies south of New Plymouth, and is surrounded by a number of dairy-farms, sheep-farms, and saw-mills.

Midhurst (330), three miles north of Stratford, is a dairying, saw-milling, and agricultural settlement. It has a flour-mill, and its butter-factory is one of the largest in the colony.

Stratford (2,000) lies east of Mt. Egmont, on the upper waters of the Patea River. It has grown rapidly owing to the large area of dairying and sheep-farming country that has been opened up around it.

Eltham (800) is a rising town south of Stratford, and is surrounded by dairy-farms and sheep-farms. It has a bacon-factory, and is the centre of five dairy factories.

Normanby (370) is situated north of Hawera, in a dairying and sheep-farming district.

Hawera (2,100) lies three miles from the south coast, on an open plain, and has flour-mills, dairy-factories, and a bacon-factory.

Manaia (440), west of Hawera, and two miles from the coast, is the centre of splendid pastoral country, in which dairying is largely followed. There are four dairy-factories in the neighbourhood.

Opunake (460), on the coast, south of Mt. Egmont, is supported by a large area of fertile land, on which dairying and sheep-farming are the chief pursuits.

Patea (700), on the Patea River, is the port of a rich pastoral and agricultural district. It has meat-preserving works, a fellmongery, wool-scouring works, a dairy-factory, and a bacon-factory.

PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF MARLBOROUGH.

General Description. — Marlborough consists almost entirely of very hilly and mountainous country, in some parts heavily timbered, but generally of a bleak and rugged aspect.

Products.—The chief products are wool, frozen meat, barley, timber, and hemp.

Blenheim (3,200), on the Wairau Plain, is the business-centre of Marlborough.

Blenheim is situated on the Opawa River, which is navigable for small steamers up to the town. It has flour-mills, flax-mills, freezing-works, two breweries, three malt-houses, etc.

Renwicktown (300), on the Wairau River, seven miles west of Blenheim, is surrounded by sheep-stations.

Picton (870), at the head of Queen Charlotte Sound, is the chief port of Marlborough. Its principal exports are frozen meat and wool.



PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS OF MARLBOROUGH AND NELSON.

Havelock (300), at the head of Pelorus Sound, is the headquarters of the timber trade from Marlborough. It has large saw-mills and a cheese-factory.

Kaikoura (500), on the east coast, is the port of a large pastoral area and a small dairying district. It has a cheese-factory, saw-mill, and flax-mill.

PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF NELSON.

General Description.—Nelson consists chiefly of great mountain masses and narrow valleys. The area of level and undulating land is small, and the greater part of the district is covered with forest.

Products.—The chief products are coal, gold, timber, wool, hops, and fruit.

Nelson (7,000), on Tasman Bay, is the chief port and business-centre of the Provincial District. The town has **fruit-preserving** and **meat-preserving** works. Its climate is one of the mildest and healthiest in the colony.

Wakapuaka (200), on Tasman Bay, north-east of Nelson, is connected with Sydney by cable.

Stoke (300), on Tasman Bay, four miles south of Nelson, is the centre of a **hop-growing**, **sheep-farming**, and **grain-growing** district.

Richmond (500) and **Brightwater** (300) lie south of Tasman Bay, on the Waimea Plain. **Dairying** is progressing in the neighbourhood of these townships, each of which has a butter factory.

Spring Grove (300), **Wakefield** (400), and **Foxhill** (150) are situated on the Wai-iti River, and are surrounded by **hop-gardens**.

Motupiko (100), at the junction of the Motupiko and Motueka Rivers, is surrounded by mountainous country. It has **saw-mills** and **flax-mills**.

Motueka (900), near the mouth of the Motueka River, is the business township of a large district occupied by **fruit-gardens**, **hop-fields**, and **dairy-farms**.

Motueka is the centre of the most important **raspberry-growing** district in the colony, having upwards of 150 raspberry plantations in its vicinity. **Poultry-farming** is becoming an important industry in this district.

Takaka (400), near the mouth of the Takaka River, is the centre of a **timber** and **dairying** district, with five **saw-mills** and a butter factory.

Collingwood (250), on Golden Bay, is the township and port of a **gold-mining** and **saw-milling** district.

Murchison (100), and **Lyell** (100) are **gold-mining** townships on the Buller River.

Westport (3,000), at the mouth of the Buller River, is the port of an extensive coal-mining district.

Denniston (800) is a coal-mining township north of Westport. It is situated on the Mount Rochfort plateau, 1,960 feet above sea-level, and is the highest township in New Zealand. The coal is trucked from Waimangaroa (150) at the foot of the plateau.

Granity Creek (360), on the coast north of Westport, is the trucking station for the Millerton coal mine.

Seddonville (150), on the Mokihinui River, is a coal-mining township.

Addison's (200) and Charleston (200) are gold-mining townships south of Westport.

Reefton (1,700), on the Inangahua River, is the centre of a rich quartz-mining district.

Ahaura (200), on the Grey River, is supported by gold-mining and saw-milling.

Blackball (350) is a coal-mining township in the basin of the Grey River.

Cobden (400), at the mouth of the Grey River, opposite to Greymouth, is a coal-mining town.

Hanmer (150), on the Hanmer Plain, north of the Waiau-ua River is a holiday resort. A large Government Sanatorium has been erected at the hot springs, which are much frequented by invalids.

Waiau (150), on the Waiau-ua River, is surrounded by large sheep-stations.

• Culverden (80) is situated in a pastoral district, north of the Hurunui River, and is the terminus of the Hurunui-Bluff Railway.

Mackenzie (100), is the township of the Cheviot settlement, between the Hurunui and Waiau-ua Rivers.

PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF WESTLAND.

General Description.—Westland consists of a narrow strip of country lying between the water-parting of the Southern Alps and the Tasman Sea. Almost the whole area is mountainous and heavily timbered.

Products.—The chief products are gold and timber. The coal exported from Greymouth comes chiefly from the Nelson district.

Greymouth (4,000), at the mouth of the Grey River, exports quantities of coal, gold, and timber.

Brunnerton (1,500), on the Grey River, is an important coal-mining centre.

Kumara (1,100), on the Taramakau River, is an important gold-mining and saw-milling centre.

Stafford (100), between Kumara and Hokitika, is the centre of a gold-mining and saw-milling locality,

Hokitika (1,800), on the Hokitika River, is the port of a number of small townships engaged in gold-mining and farming.

Kanieri (150), three miles from Hokitika, is a gold-mining township surrounded by forest.

Ross (600), south of Hokitika, is the centre of a gold-mining district.

PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF CANTERBURY.

General Description.—Roughly speaking, Canterbury consists of a wide plain in the east, and an extensive range of lofty mountains in the west. The plains and undulating lands occupy about half of the district. The whole area is practically destitute of timber.

Products.—Canterbury is essentially a pastoral and agricultural district, producing great quantities of wool, frozen meat, tallow, wheat, oats, and some dairy produce and hemp.

Christchurch (57,000), the commercial centre of Canterbury, is situated on the Canterbury Plain. Its shipping trade is carried on at Lyttelton, seven miles distant by rail.

Through the town winds the small stream of the Avon River, beautified by gardens, lawns, and overhanging willows. The extensive public parks and Botanical Gardens are noticeable features of Christchurch, and the Cathedral and Museum attract attention. The town has a copious supply of pure water supplied by artesian wells. The chief manufactories of Christchurch are carriage factories, boot factories, clothing factories, flour mills, breweries, meat-preserving works, etc., with large railway workshops at Addington, two miles distant.

Suburbs.—The suburban boroughs of Christchurch are New Brighton and Woolston, but several road-districts are also included as suburbs, the population of Christchurch City being 42,600, and that of the suburbs 14,400.



PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF CANTERBURY.

Lyttelton (4,000), on Lyttelton Harbour, or Port Cooper, is the port of Christchurch, and exports large quantities of wool, frozen meat, and grain.

New Brighton (1,000) and **Sumner** (800) are seaside resorts connected with Christchurch by tram-lines. Sumner has a school for deaf-mutes.

Belfast (600), on the Waimakariri River, has large freezing works, soap works, and chemical and manure works.

Kaiapoi (1,800), on the Waimakariri River, is a port for small vessels, and has a large woollen-mill.

Woodend (300), on the coast, near Kaiapoi, has flax-mills, flour-mill, brick-works, and bacon-curing works.

Rangiora (1,700), one mile from the Ashley River, is the centre of a rich agricultural district, and has flour-mills and flax-mills.

Southbrook (250), a mile from Rangiora, is a market-gardening and farming centre, with a flour-mill, flax-mills, and rope-works.

Sefton (250), near the Ashley River, is a farming and dairying settlement.

Oxford (500), on the Eyre River, near the Oxford Bush, has dairy-farms and saw-mills.

Amberley (400), in North Canterbury, is the centre of a pastoral and agricultural district.

Waikari (250), in the basin of the Hurunui River, is the centre of a grain-growing and sheep-farming district.

Springfield (250), at the foot of the Southern Alps, near the junction of the Kowhai and Waimakariri Rivers, is the centre of a farming and wool-growing district, with coal-mines and pottery-works. From Springfield coaches run to the West Coast.

Lincoln (400) is the centre of a closely settled farming district south of Christchurch. It has a School of Agriculture, commonly called Lincoln College.

Springston (150), **Doyleston**, (150), and **Leeston** (250), are near Lake Ellesmere, and produce great quantities of wheat.

Southbridge (400), near the coast, within a mile of Lake Ellesmere, is the centre of a rich wheat-growing district, with flour-mills and agricultural implement works.

Little River (250), in the south of Banks Peninsula, produces sawn timber and grass-seed.

Akaroa (560), on Akaroa Harbour, is a summer resort and watering-place. It is the business centre of a dairying, fruit-growing, and farming district, and is well-known for the excellent quality of its grass-seed.

Rakaia (440), on the Rakaia River, is surrounded by a pastoral and agricultural country.

Methven (300), between the Rakaia and Ashburton Rivers, is the centre of a well-settled district engaged in sheep-farming and grain-growing.

Ashburton (2,300), on the Ashburton River, is the business centre of a large agricultural district. It has a woollen-mill and flour-mills.

Hampstead (1,000) and Tinwald (560) are practically suburbs of Ashburton. The freezing works are at Fairfield, two miles from Ashburton.

Geraldine (800), on the Waihi River, a tributary of the Opihi, is surrounded by excellent farming country.

Winchester (170), on the Waihi River, a tributary of the Opihi, is surrounded by small farms. It is widely known as one of the most famous trout-fishing centres in the colony.

Temuka (1,500), on the Temuka River, is the centre of a rich grain-growing and sheep-farming district, with flour-mills and wool-scouring works.

Pleasant Point (700), near the Opihi River, is surrounded by a grain-growing and sheep-farming district.

Fairlie (600), on the Opihi River, is the centre of small farms and large sheep-runs.

Timaru (6,400), on the coast, is the port and business centre of South Canterbury. It has large flour-mills, freezing-works, a woollen-mill, etc.

The harbour is protected by a breakwater built of large blocks of concrete. The district consists of a large area of wheat-growing land and extensive sheep-stations.

Waimate (1,400), lies seven miles from the coast, in the midst of a large area of excellent grain-growing and sheep-farming country.

The town was originally a saw-milling settlement in the Waimate Bush. Strawberry culture is now an important industry of the place.

PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF OTAGO.

General Description.—In the east and south of Otago the land is level and undulating. The central and northern portions consist of mountainous country covered with coarse tussock-grass. The western portion is very mountainous, and for the most part covered with forest.

Products.—The chief products of Otago are wool and frozen meat from its pastoral country, oats and wheat from its agricultural lands, butter and cheese from its dairies, gold and coal from its mining districts.]

Dunedin (52,000), at the head of Otago Harbour, is the principal port and business centre of Otago.

Dunedin is picturesquely situated at the foot and on the slopes of steep hills, formerly covered with dense bush. Here, as at Wellington, a considerable part of the business portion of the town is built on land reclaimed from the harbour. Mount Cargill and Flagstaff, the most prominent mountains near the town are each over 2,000 feet in height. In the city and suburbs are large foundries, flour mills, woollen mills, breweries, boot factories, clothing factories, ropeworks, etc.

Suburbs.—The suburbs of Dunedin include the following boroughs.—Caversham, South Dunedin, St. Kilda, West Harbour, Mornington, Roslyn, Maori Hill, and North-East Valley. The population of Dunedin City is 25,000, and the suburbs contain 27,000.

Port Chalmers (2,000), on Otago Harbour, is the port of Dunedin for large ocean-going steamers, and exports quantities of frozen meat, wool, grain, etc. It has a graving dock and large foundries.

Waitati (200), on Blueskin Bay, is settled by small farmers engaged chiefly in dairying. This place is a favourite holiday resort for Dunedin people.

Waikouaiti (700), near the mouth of the Waikouaiti River, is supported by a rich sheep-farming, agricultural, and dairying district.

Palmerston (700), a mile from the Shag River, is the market town of a fine pastoral and agricultural district, with flour-mills and a dairy factory.

Shag Point (200) is a coal-mining township near the mouth of the Shag River.

Moeraki (200), on the coast, is a favourite summer resort, and one of the chief fishing stations in Otago.

Hampden (300) is a summer resort, almost on the sea. The back country is occupied by sheep-stations.

Herbert (280), six miles from the coast, is a farming centre, with a dairy-factory and creamery.

Maheno (220), on the Kakanui River, is surrounded by excellent farming country and sheep-stations. It has a fellmongery, wool-scouring, and meat-preserving works.

Oamaru (4,800), on the coast, is the business town and port of an extensive grain-growing and sheep-farming district. It has large freezing-works, flour-mills, and a woollen-mill. The harbour is protected by a large concrete breakwater.

Ngapara (200) is situated to the west of Oamaru, among small farms and large sheep stations.

Duntroon (180), and Kurow (260), on the Waitaki River, are surrounded by small farms and large sheep-runs.

Green Island (660), four miles south of Dunedin, is a borough including Burnside and Abbotsford. At Burnside are large freezing works, chemical works, iron works, flour mills, fellmongeries, etc.

Mosgiel (1,500), on the Taieri Plain, ten miles south of Dunedin, is surrounded by a number of small farms, and has a woollen mill, flour mills, and dairy factory.

Outram (400), on the Taieri River, is the centre of a rich farming district on the Taieri Plain.

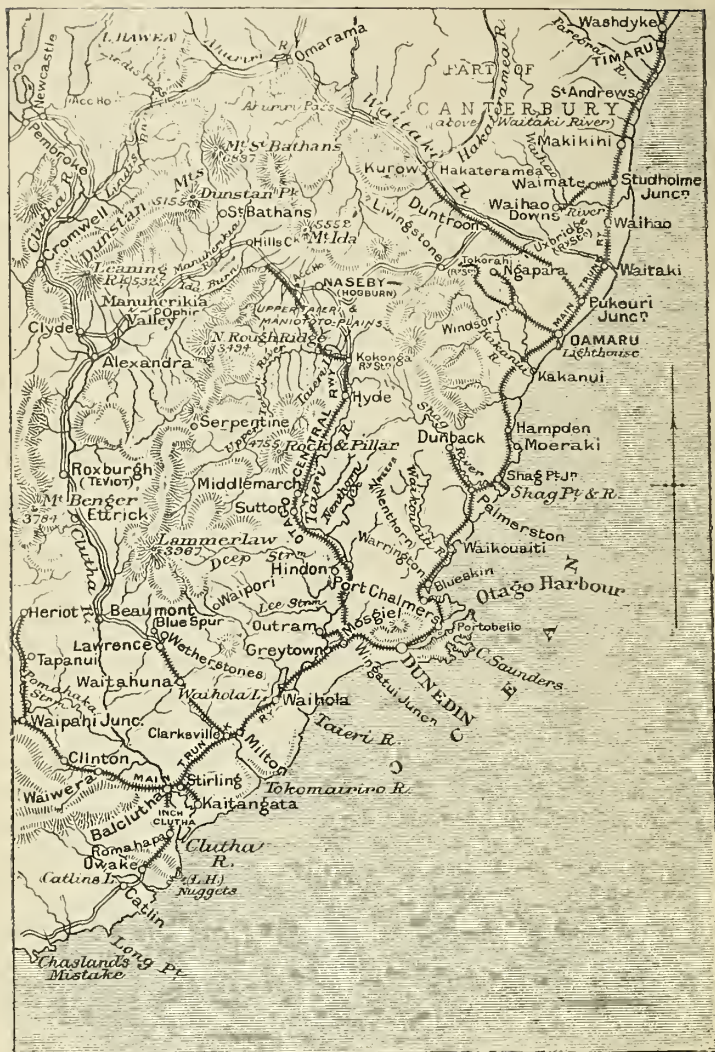
Allanton (230), on the Taieri River, is surrounded by farms growing oats, wheat, and barley.

Henley (100), on the Taieri River, is a favourite holiday resort, from which a small steamer runs to the mouth of the river.

Waihola (200) on Lake Waihola, is a holiday resort, surrounded by good farming country.

Millburn (250), four miles from Milton, is situated in a farming district, and has a large lime-burning industry.

Milton (1,200), on the Tokomairiro River, is surrounded by excellent farming and grazing country, and has a woollen-mill, flour-mills, dairy factories, and a Government poultry-farm.



EASTERN PORTION OF PROVINCIAL DISTRICT OF OTAGO.

Stirling (230), on the Clutha River, is surrounded by a number of dairy-farms.

Balclutha (1,000), on the Clutha River, is the centre of a fertile grain-growing and dairying district.

Kaitangata (1,500), near the mouth of the Clutha River, is the chief coal-mining town in Otago.

Owaka (400), on the Owaka River, is a favourite summer resort near Nugget Point. There is much forest country in the neighbourhood, and the chief industries of the district are saw-milling and dairying.

Clinton (400), in the Clutha basin, is the centre of a large pastoral and agricultural district, and is noted for the trout fishing in the neighbouring streams.

Waipahi (130), on the Waipahi River, is a small farming settlement surrounded by large sheep-runs.

Tapanui (350), near the Pomahaka River, is the centre of a farming district. The township is situated at the foot of the Blue Mountains, on which there are thousands of fallow-deer.

Kelso (200), on the Pomahaka River, and Heriot (250) on the Heriot Burn, are small farming centres a few miles north of Tapanui.

Pukerau (130), in the basin of the Mataura, is surrounded by many small farms.

Gore (2,300), on the Mataura River, has a large trade in wool, grain, and stock.

Gore is surrounded by excellent pastoral and agricultural land, and has flour-mills, dairy-factories, fell-mongeries, meat-preserving works, etc. Several dredges are at work on the flats in the neighbourhood.

Mandeville (150), Riversdale (300), and Balfour (200) are situated on the Waimea Plain in the midst of grain-growing and sheep-farming country.

Waikaia (230), on the Waikaia River, is a farming and gold-mining centre north of Riversdale.

Mataura (860), on the Mataura River, has freezing-works, manure-works, a paper-mill, and a dairy-factory.

Edendale (180), near the Mataura River, in a farming and dairying district, has a large dairy-factory.

Wyndham (400), on the Mataura River, is an important dairying centre with seven cheese factories in its vicinity.

Fortrose (130), at the mouth of the Mataura River, is an agricultural and dairying settlement.

Woodlands (200), east of Invercargill, has meat-preserving works, saw-mills, dairy-factory, and a fellmongery.

Invercargill (10,000), on New River Estuary, is the business centre of the rich pastoral and agricultural district commonly known as Southland.

Small steamers trade to Invercargill, but almost the whole shipping trade is done at the Bluff. In the town and suburbs are flour-mills, saw-mills, rope and twine works, etc.

Suburbs.—The following boroughs are considered suburbs of Invercargill:—North Invercargill, South Invercargill, East Invercargill, Avenal, and Gladstone. The population of Invercargill itself is 6,000, and that of its suburbs, 4,000.

Bluff (1,300), on Bluff Harbour, exports quantities of wool, meat, and oats.

Bluff has a very large shipping trade. A special feature of the port is its export of Stewart Island oysters and blue cod. Its two freezing works are among the largest in the colony. The borough is officially known as Campbelltown.

Thornbury (250), on the Aparima River, is a small farming centre, north of Riverton.

Riverton (800), at the mouth of the Aparima River, is the port and business town of a grain-growing, sheep-farming, dairying, and gold-mining district. It has a flour-mill and cheese-factories.

Otautau (400), north of Riverton, near the junction of the Otautau and Aparima Rivers, is the centre of a farming and saw-milling district.

Nightcaps (370) is the centre of a farming district north of Otautau, and has coal mines.

Orepuki (600), on the coast, to the west of Riverton, is supported chiefly by gold-mining and dairying. The large shale-works erected here are at present closed.

Winton (500), on the Oreti River, is the centre of a rich farming district, with flour-mill, saw-mill, and meat-preserving works.

Drummond (250), between the Oreti and Aparima Rivers, is the centre of a number of small farms.

Dipton (200), on the Oreti River, is a farming and dairying centre.

Lumsden (270), on the Oreti River, is the centre of a farming and dairying district at the back of which are large sheep stations.

Queenstown (700), on Lake Wakatipu, is the chief tourist resort in Otago, and is the business centre of a gold-mining and wool-growing district.

Hyde (160), near the Taieri River, at the foot of the Rock and Pillar Range, is the centre of a pastoral and agricultural district, in which gold-mining is also carried on.

Middlemarch (220), on the Taieri River, is the centre of a farming and grazing district, including the Strath-Taieri Plain.

Naseby (500), on the Maniototo Plain, in the basin of the Upper Taieri River, is the centre of a number of small farms and large sheep-runs. Gold-mining is also carried on by means of sluicing, hydraulic elevating, and dredging. Owing to its elevation and the dryness of its climate, Naseby is recommended as a sanatorium for sufferers from pulmonary complaints.

Waitahuna (300), on the Waitahuna River, seven miles from Lawrence, is surrounded by a sheep-farming district, in which several dredges are at work.

Lawrence (1,100), on Tuapeka Creek, a tributary of the Clutha, is the business centre of a large farming and gold-mining district.

Waipori (200), on the Waipori River, is one of the oldest gold-mining townships in Otago. Several dredges are now getting good returns in its vicinity.

Roxburgh (480), on the Clutha (Molyneux) River, is the centre of extensive gold-mining and dredging operations. The district, known as Teviot, supplies Dunedin with large quantities of fruit.

Alexandra (800), at the junction of the Molyneux (Clutha) River and the Manuherikia, is the chief gold-mining town in Central Otago. Quantities of gold are obtained in the neighbourhood by dredging.

Ophir (200), on the Manuherikia River, is an old mining township in the midst of pastoral country.

St. Bathans (230), on Dunstan Creek, in the upper basin of the Mannherikia, is a gold-mining township, surrounded by large sheep-runs.

Clyde (300), on the Molyneux (Clutha) River, is the centre of a gold-mining district, in which excellent fruit is grown.

Bannockburn (300), near the Kawarau River, is the centre of a gold-mining district.

Cromwell (600), at the junction of the Clutha and Kawarau Rivers, is one of the chief dredging centres of the colony.

Arrowtown (400), on the Arrow River, is the centre of a pastoral and agricultural district, and has a flour-mill. Coal and gold are also produced.

Macetown (200), on the Arrow River, north of Arrowtown, is a gold-mining township, 1,800 feet above sea-level, surrounded by mountains from 5,000 to 6,000 feet in height.

Pembroke (130), on Lake Wanaka, is a tourist resort.



PORT CHALMERS.

OUTLYING ISLANDS.

The **Kermadec** Islands lie about 600 miles to the north-east of Auckland.

The Kermadec group is volcanic, and consists of four islands, of which the largest is Raoul or Sunday Island. It is about 20 miles in circumference, and consists of rugged and broken country, almost entirely covered with forest. The Islands contain only eight inhabitants.

The **Cook** Islands lie about 1,600 miles to the north-east of Auckland.

The chief exports from the Cook Islands are copra, fruit, coffee, and limejuice.

The total population of the Cook and other annexed Pacific Islands is about 12,000. The European population is about 100.

The Cook Group comprises the following islands:—Rarotonga, Mangaia, Atiu, Aitutaki, Mauke, Mitiaro, Takutea, and Hervey.

Rarotonga, the most important island in the Cook Group, is about 20 miles in circumference. This beautiful island rises to a height of 3,000 feet, and is clothed to the top with splendid vegetation. It has numerous streams, gentle slopes, and rich alluvial valleys. Its population is 2,000.

The other Pacific Islands annexed to New Zealand in 1901 are Niue, Palmerston, Penrhyn, Manahiki, Rakaanga, Danger, and Suwarrow. The largest of these is Niue, which is about 30 miles in circumference and consists of an upheaval of coral reef. The other islands are merely small atolls.

The **Chatham** Islands lie about 500 miles eastward from Lyttelton.

These islands consist of hilly country, most of which is used for grazing sheep. Their area is 375 miles, and their population is 200.

The **Bounty** Islands lie about 400 miles, and the **Antipodes** Islands about 450 miles, to the south-east of Dunedin. Both groups are rocky and uninhabited.

The Auckland Islands lie about 200 miles, and the Campbell Islands about 350 miles, to the south of Stewart Island. These Islands are not inhabited.

The Auckland Islands have several good harbours. Port Ross, at the north end of the principal island, is one of the best harbours of refuge in the world. The Islands are mountainous, and the coast is for the most part bold and precipitous.



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